Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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Keep Your Eyes Open
Beware of Imitations
Insist on Globus
GENUINE REFILL
GLOBUS

MARGINAL COLUMN
By GEORGE LEONOF

THERE is no set pattern in the unrest and violence that has spread the length and breadth of Africa. In Algeria, in the Belgian Congo, and now in Nyasaland, it is revolt against domination by a European minority. But the convulsions in free Ghana and in autonomous (French) Congo are no less painful, yet they are at least partly due to the withdrawal of the ruling European power. Immature politically and economically unequipped — except for a few brilliant exceptions — the emerging native leaders are confronted with the task of somehow adjusting a largely primitive tribal society to modern social and political norms. Inexperienced though they are, these men must also blaze the trail, for there is no helpful time-table in the long history of Europe's gradual and, in comparison, leisurely evolution which can guide their forced pace of transition.

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THE remaining islands of "white supremacy" on the vast continent are by no means Africa's major problem, despite the assertion of even the leading African statesmen that "imperialism" remains the great evil. Neither are they any longer Europe's major interest in Africa, though any attempt to convince the European settlers of this remains futile. Since World War II, the whole conception of "independence" for Africa has undergone a fundamental change. Twenty years or so ago, this commonly implied establishment of a government, dominated by Europeans, but independent of the mother country and patterned more or less after the South African Union. Today there are more popular models — Liberia, Ghana or Guinea — a fact which is recognised by all the colonial powers with the exception of Portugal and which was recently confirmed in the new constitution for the Belgian Congo, envisaging ultimate self-rule. Where an attempt is made to sell model-T independence to an African territory, this gives rise to resentment, fears and, as in the present case of the Rhodesian Federation — bloodshed.

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THE Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, formed in 1953, comprises Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing colony, and the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are under the jurisdiction of Britain's Colonial Office. The Federal Government is negotiating independence, and the future of the territory is to be discussed at a conference to be held in London next year. This has spurred native leaders in Nyasaland, with a population of over 2½ million Africans, 7,000 Europeans and 10,000 Asians, in their demand for separation from the federation and possible union with neighbouring Tanganyika, across banana-shaped Lake Nyasa. Not a single economist doubts that such a union cannot be viable. But so long as the constitutional development in these territories is conducted along lines which do not assure the indigenous population political rights consistent with human dignity, Africans across the continent will be haunted by the spectre of the South African Union.

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EXCLUDING South Africa, there are nine independent African states with a total population of 73 million. Britain has pledged independence next year to her largest remaining African colony, Nigeria, with a population of 34 million. Across the continent, in Somalia, Italy is relinquishing the trustee territory also in 1960. With French Togoland and Cameroons following suit soon after, there will be 13 independent states with a population of some 113 million — about half of Africa's Negro population. To survive, these millions will need generous help, economic and technical, from the advanced countries. They will be in no position to pick and choose this assistance according to the political system of the givers, but, willy-nilly, they will be influenced by the system whose aid they accept. What is even more important, however, is that the Bandung conference in 1955 and last December's Conference of African States in Accra leave no doubt that the independent half of Africa will be keenly interested in how the other half of their world lives.

Jerusalem, March 6.

SEPARATELY OR WITH WEST:

Soviets to Conclude German Peace Treaty

LEIPZIG. — The Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, said here on Thursday that Russia would not hand over its Berlin control functions to East Germany until a German peace treaty had been signed, either with both Germanies or East Germany.

Speaking at a lunch for visiting members of the British Parliament, he said that if the West wanted to negotiate reasonably on Berlin, the date for the handing over of Soviet powers to East Germany could be put back from May 27 to June 27, or perhaps to July. "We have no reason to hurry," he stated, "but we must solve the German problem."

However, the Soviet leader warned that once Russia signs a separate peace treaty with the East German Communists, it will end the Potsdam agreement of 1945 which allowed the West to occupy part of Berlin and guaranteed it free access to the city isolated 110 miles behind the East German border.

"The control functions we exercise will be transferred," he stressed, "and the provisions of the Potsdam agreement will no longer be valid after a peace treaty is signed."

On Wednesday Mr. Khrushchev told a mass rally here that Russia is willing to conclude a separate peace treaty with East Germany if the Western allies and West Germany continue rejecting his proposal for a conference to conclude a peace treaty with both German states.

Mr. Khrushchev's remarks on Berlin and Germany were made in an informal speech.

He said that after 14 years Germany must be given a peace treaty. Addressing the British M.P.'s, he said, "Why do you wish to continue a war situation? For war? Whoever thinks this way should be locked up as a lunatic."

He added: "Let us sign a peace treaty. Let (West German Chancellor) Adenauer and (East German Premier) Grotewohl come together and reach agreement, and we will support it."

The Soviet leader spent all morning touring the Leipzig Industrial Fair.

Although it has been officially stated that Mr. Khrushchev's main purpose in visiting East Germany is to see the fair, considerable political significance is attached to the visit as it may include talks on a separate Soviet peace treaty with East Germany. An East German Government Press Office spokesman said last night that Mr. Khrushchev would be going to Berlin at some stage of his visit. *(Reuter, UPI)*

Khrushchev: 'Red Irritates My Eyes'

LEIPZIG (Reuter). — Red irritates Mr. Khrushchev's eyes, he said on Thursday while visiting the Leipzig Spring Trade fair.

At the British stand, where he was presented with a blue tie, a British M.P. present remarked that blue was the Conservatives' colour and added: "What a pity you did not get a red one."

Mr. Khrushchev replied: "I have had red telephones but had them thrown out because red irritates my eyes."

Sudan Premier Forms A New Army Council

CAIRO. — Omdurman Radio reported Thursday night that Prime Minister Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan announced that a new Supreme Military Council had been appointed the one which resigned on Wednesday.

The announcement was made in a decree.

The semi-official Egyptian Middle East News Agency earlier quoted the Sudanese Information Minister as saying that the mass resignations from the Armed Forces Supreme Council were caused by "differences of opinion" over "purely internal matters."

Information Minister Maj.-Gen. Mohammed Tala'at Farid told Mena in an interview in Khartoum that the Councillors resigned because of "differences of opinion between some area commanders and the Supreme Council over purely internal matters."

No 'Foreign' Issue

Farid, according to Mena, emphasized that the resignations from the military junta, which took over in the November 17 bloodless coup d'etat, had nothing to do with foreign policy.

Farid said that all was quiet throughout the Sudan and that no arrests had been made.

He added that the meeting of army area commanders which the Premier, Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, announced on Wednesday would take place Thursday night to settle all disputes.

The Council was composed of 12 Councillors. Seven members of this junta — besides Gen. Abboud — also held Cabinet posts.

The semi-official newspaper "al Ahram," however, reported that the Supreme Council resigned after two Military commanders had led their troops into Khartoum on Tuesday and taken over key points in the capital. *(UPI, Reuter)*

24 Die in U.S. School, Hotel Fires

At least 24 persons, including 21 youngsters, lost their lives in two fires which swept through a school dormitory and an hotel in different parts of the U.S. on Thursday.

Twenty-one Negro boys were burned to death early yesterday morning when a blaze spread through their dormitory at the Arkansas Negro Boys Industrial School, 13 miles south of Little Rock.

In Hazleton, Pennsylvania, three persons were known to have died, two others were reported missing and 20 others were injured after a fire had gutted the 75-year-old Gary Hotel in the city's business centre.

Doors Locked

The fire at the boys school broke out in the room of the caretaker, who was away sick at the time. Governor Orval Faubus, of Arkansas, immediately went to the scene and was told that the doors to the one-storey brick veneer building were locked when the blaze began. He said he would start an immediate investigation.

A total of 65 lads were asleep in the barracks-like dormitory when the fire was discovered at 4 a.m.

At Hazleton, firemen fought the hotel outbreak for five and a half hours. The dead were trapped when upper floors of the six-storey brick building collapsed after flames roared up an elevator shaft and spread along hallways to the rooms. There were about 40-45 persons in the hotel at the time. *(UPI)*

5 Killed in New Nyasaland Clash

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland. — Five Africans were killed and four injured when security forces opened fire on Thursday on a spear-carrying crowd near Zomba, about 50 kms. north of Blantyre.

Earlier, the Government had warned the African inhabitants of two towns here that fines would be deducted from their crop sales to pay for keeping police and troops in their areas.

The inhabitants of Lilongwe and Dowa were informed of the fines in leaflets dropped by Government planes. The leaflets said they would be fined for destruction to bridges, buildings and installations.

Troops stationed in the two cities continued patrols following riots in the country which took 31 lives after the Government declared a state of emergency and arrested leaders of the African National Congress.

U.S. Defence Pacts With Iran, Turkey, Pakistan

Pacts Reflect U.S. Concern over M-E

WASHINGTON. — The State Department said on Thursday that the bilateral agreements signed with Turkey, Persia and Pakistan reflected the importance attached by the U.S. to the collective efforts of those countries to develop their economies and independence.

In a statement, the Department said the U.S. has on various occasions made it clear that it would view with the utmost gravity any threat to the territorial integrity or political independence of these nations.

In Pakistan, meanwhile, it was indicated that the Karachi Government intends to give the broadest possible interpretation to the treaty. Foreign Minister M.S.A. Baig was asked whether Pakistan feels sufficiently safeguarded from any attack. He answered, "Satisfactorily so." He added that in case of non-Communist aggression, Pakistan "would certainly attempt to invoke this agreement."

In Ankara, following the signing of the treaties, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu, said the agreements were drawn up according to the U.N. Charter and "any state which has goodwill should not have anxiety" over their provisions. This was taken as an apparent reference to the Soviet Union.

The Persian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ali Asgar Hekmat, will present the agreement to Parliament in Teheran on Saturday (tomorrow). *(Reuter, UPI)*

Moscow Warns Of Grave Consequences

TEHERAN (Reuter). — Moscow Radio Thursday night attacked Iran for signing a bilateral agreement with the U.S.

A commentator warned that Iran would be responsible for the grave consequences of such a treacherous act, and added that by signing this treaty Iranian soil would be "trampled by the Jackboots of American soldiers."

On Lines of 'Ike Doctrine'

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. on Thursday gave Turkey, Pakistan and Iran limited defence pledges against aggression. The text of identical defence and economic cooperation agreements signed with the three Middle East nations in Ankara on Thursday discloses that the U.S. has given them stronger assurances of military support than would full U.S. membership in the Baghdad Pact.

(America has refused to join the pact largely out of fear that this would damage its relations with the Arab states, India and Afghanistan, although it is a member of the pact's principal committees.)

However, the agreements fall short of the three nations' request for blanket and automatic U.S. commitments to go to war on their side in the event any of them is attacked by an aggressor, whether Communist or non-Communist.

Limited in Action

The U.S. military commitment is limited to action against Communist aggression. It also says any U.S action must be in accordance with U.S. constitutional procedures. Therefore, the new pledges would not necessarily bind the U.S. to support Pakistan, for example, in the event of conflict with India.

However, the preamble declares that "the Government of the U.S. regards as vital to its national interest and to world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan."

Its six articles provide:

"Article 1. The government of Turkey (Iran or Pakistan) is determined to resist aggression. In case of aggression against Turkey, the U.S. Government, in accordance with the U.S. Constitution, will take such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as may be mutually agreed upon and as is envisaged in the joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East (the 1957 Middle East resolution known as the "Eisenhower Doctrine"), in order to assist the government of Turkey (Iran or Pakistan) at its request."

Article 2 contains a reaffirmation that the U.S. would continue to supply such military and economic assistance as might be mutually agreed upon in order to assist its partners in the pacts in the preservation of their national independence and integrity and in the effective promotion of their economic development.

The third article contains an undertaking by Turkey, Iran and Pakistan to utilize such military and economic assistance for the purposes set out in the preceding article.

Cooperation Pledged

Article 4 contains a pledge by each signatory to cooperate with the other governments which participated in the Baghdad pact meeting in London in July last year, in order to prepare and participate in such defensive arrangements as may be mutually agreed to be desirable, subject to the other applicable provisions of this agreement.

Article 5 states that the provisions of the present agreement would not affect the cooperation between the U.S. and the other signatories as envisaged in other international agreements or arrangements.

The final article provides that the agreement should become effective March 5, 1959 and would continue in force for one year after receipt of written notice by either party of intention to terminate the agreement. *(UPI, Reuter)*

Iraq Seizes U.S. Firm For 'Contract Breach'

BAGHDAD (UPI). — The Iraqi Government on Thursday seized an American firm and said it would be taken over because of "contract violations."

Military Governor General Col. Ahmed Saleh Elabdi announced seizure of the offices and warehouses of the engineering firm — Tippets, Abbett, McCarthy and Stratton — preparatory to auditing its holdings. Elabdi said that the property would be taken over and all accounts liquidated.

New U.S. Proposal For Staffing Test Controls

GENEVA (Reuter). — The U.S. delegate to the three-power nuclear tests ban conference, Mr. James Wadsworth, on Thursday outlined Western proposals for the staffing of the headquarters of the control organization, conference sources said.

He said the staff should be one-third Soviet, one-third Anglo-American, and one-third of countries making the greatest contribution to the control system.

The British delegate supported the American proposal.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, expressed fears that the headquarters might be loaded with pro-Western countries.

Mr. Wadsworth assured him this would not happen and neutral countries would be heavily drawn on, the sources said.

Moscow Protests U.S. Search of Soviet Ship

MOSCOW.— Russia on Thursday protested to the U.S. against the stopping and searching of a Soviet trawler off Newfoundland by an American warship last week, the Soviet news agency, Tass, reported.

Tass said that the protest was contained in a note handed by the Soviet Foreign Ministry to the American Embassy in Moscow.

The note alleged that the American action, which followed the damaging of a transatlantic cable, was taken "specifically with respect to a Soviet vessel at a time when there were hundreds of vessels from other countries engaged in fishing, many of which have more than once damaged transatlantic cables." *(Reuter, UPI)*

Bolivian Anti-U.S. Outbreaks Abating

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The State Department reported Wednesday night that the situation seems to be improving in the Bolivian capital of La Paz, where anti-American demonstrations broke out earlier this week.

'Pioneer' Passes Moon; Signals Received at 305,000 Miles

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. space probe Pioneer IV has passed the moon and is soaring into outer space to begin its orbit round the sun.

The 60-kilogram probe is expected to remain in space as long as the universe exists, according to officials here. It joins in space the Soviet (Lunik) probe launched early in January and will have a very similar orbit.

The probe passed the moon at a distance of 37,000 miles at 10.24 p.m. G.M.T. (more than 17,000 miles further away than had originally been planned).

There was no formal announcement that it had passed the moon as ground tracking stations had lost contact, but an American space scientist said only a collision with a meteorite — an extremely unlikely event — could prevent this.

A quick analysis of data transmitted back showed that no new radiation belt had been found, according to scientists.

The Pioneer's orbit around the sun would last 392 days. It would pass closest to the sun on March 17 at a distance of over 91 million miles. Its farthest distance from the sun would be nearly 106 million miles, and this point would be reached on September 29.

Officials at the British giant radio-telescope station at Jodrell Bank, near Manchester, said they had lost contact with the Pioneer below the horizon at about noon Thursday, but hoped to pick it up again Friday morning. When the telescope lost contact the rocket was 305,000 miles out and moving at a rate of 4,300 miles an hour.

The Russians claimed to have received signals from Lunik at a distance of 300,000 miles from earth.

The Jodrell Bank telescope tracked Pioneer for seven hours on Thursday, and a spokesman of the station said "excellent telemetry signals giving scientific information were received." *(Reuter, UPI)*

U.S. Confirms Polar Satellite in Orbit

INGLEWOOD, California. (Reuter). — The United States Air Force today announced that the Discoverer satellite, whose fate had been a mystery since it was launched from Vandenberg Air Force base last Saturday, was in orbit over the earth's poles. Tracking reports had been received, all coinciding closely with the predicted orbit.

The announcement ended nearly a week of suspense over whether the 1,300-pound cylinder, the second heaviest satellite launched by the U.S., had entered an orbit round the earth.

Ike Consults Top Advisers on Berlin

WASHINGTON. — President Eisenhower on Thursday summoned his top diplomatic, military and intelligence advisers to a special White House meeting on Berlin and Germany.

The White House said the conference was held with members of the National Security Council immediately after the Council had concluded a routine session with the President.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. Hagerty, told reporters that the President had specifically asked him to announce that the special Council conference had been held.

Asked if any kind of emergency in Berlin was expected, Mr. Hagerty said he had been authorized only to issue his one sentence statement. But he added that the special meeting had been scheduled several days ago and said that it had not been a spur of the moment arrangement.

U.S. officials felt that the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, may have eased the sense of urgency over Berlin by hinting Russia's May 27 deadline might be extended.

But they said Mr. Khrushchev's hint clearly did not end the explosive Berlin problem. They noted that the Russian leader repeated that the Soviet Union eventually plans to conclude a peace treaty with East Germany and turn over to that regime all control over East Berlin and access routes to the city.

In London, informed sources said Prime Minister Macmillan helped persuade Mr. Khrushchev to abandon his May deadline, and the Foreign Office was therefore expecting the Soviet Premier's statement in Leipzig

However, these sources said, Mr. Macmillan realizes that the situation remains explosive, and that Mr. Khrushchev intends to hand over to the East Germans after a separate peace treaty if all negotiations with the West fail. *(Reuter, UPI)*

PRESIDENT'S AIDE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY (INA). — Sgan-Aluf Yosef Carmel, President Ben-Zvi's aide, who is now on a goodwill mission to India, has arrived in Bombay where he was enthusiastically received by local Jewish and Zionist leaders.

Paris, Bonn Await Macmillan Visit

BONN (Reuter). — Chancellor Adenauer arrived by special train from Paris on Thursday after talks with the French President, General de Gaulle.

Official sources in Paris on Wednesday night said the French and German leaders reached identical views in their approach to the German problem.

A German spokesman said the two leaders agreed the Western Foreign Ministers should meet in conference at an early date. They also agreed that their Governments should await the visit of the British Premier to Bonn and Paris next week before deciding their attitude on the detailed terms for such a meeting.

German sources said that Gen. de Gaulle told Dr. Adenauer that the French Government would insist on the maintenance of the allied position in West Berlin and unhindered access to Berlin from the West.

A French spokesman said that while both Governments favoured the earliest possible talks with the Russians, serious difficulties were expected over the agenda.

The Foreign Ministers of Britain, the U.S., France and West Germany would meet in Washington during the Nato Council meeting in the first week of April to finalize their attitude, he said.

$1m. Counterfeit Ring Smashed in America

CHICAGO. — The U.S. secret service announced on Thursday that 25 members of a nation-wide counterfeiting ring had been arrested and more than $1m. worth of $100 bogus banknotes recovered.

The members of the ring, the biggest ever uncovered in the U.S., had been arrested since last November as secret service agents had worked quietly to stamp out the network.

The operation had been completed on Wednesday night with the arrest in Chicago of two alleged counterfeiters described as the ringleaders.

The activities of the gang were reported to have spread over 22 states, including New York, Texas and Illinois.

Mr. Paul Paterni, head of the secret service in Chicago, and U.S. District Attorney Robert Tieken said the notes were of relatively good workmanship. *(Reuter, UPI)*

Arab League C'tee Meets on Immigration

The Palestine Committee of the Arab League met in Cairo on Thursday for a four-hour discussion of Jewish immigration to Israel and Israel trade, the Egyptian radio reported.

The Committee, which is a sub-committee of the League's Political Committee, will meet again on Saturday to discuss the remaining points on its agenda. It is expected to present its recommendations to the Political Committee the following day.

Hired Bus Workers To Strike Tuesday

TEL AVIV.—Representatives of hired employees of the three bus cooperatives on Thursday decided to call a 24-hour warning strike next Tuesday.

They demanded that the cooperatives accept the findings of the Meshel Committee which had recommended a series of improvements in fringe benefits, and bring their working conditions up to par with those of the members. The Committee's recommendations have also been approved by the Histadrut Central Committee.

Another decision adopted at the meeting called for a protracted walkout if next week's warning strike failed to bring the desired results. Speakers revealed that the cooperatives had originally announced their willingness to be bound by the Committee's findings. But that after these had been published, they made their acceptance conditional on additional financial aid from the Ministry of Transport, and on implementation of the Bartal Committee findings which recommended salary raises for the cooperatives' members.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The metal section of the Manufacturers Association in Tel Aviv on Thursday night decided to break off talks with the union over its fringe benefit claims, The Jerusalem Post learned. The employers claim that following the imposing of new levies they are unable to meet union demands. The tannering and chemical industries are understood to be considering following suit.

Sholom Aleichem Celebration

TEL AVIV. — The image of Sholom Aleichem was vividly recreated in sound and spirit at the Habimah auditorium here on Thursday night before an audience of several thousand who came to observe the 100th anniversary of his birth and the official opening of the "Sholom Aleichem Centenary Year."

The voice of the author resounded through the hall as a record, made in 1916, played Sholom Aleichem's own recital of his "If I Were Rothschild."

In a tense and emotional voice, Sholom Aleichem's son-in-law and Hebrew translator I. D. Berkovits, declared: "All my life I have prayed and waited for the day when Sholom Aleichem would be accepted in the country of our hopes and now, in my old age, I have finally seen this achieved."

Sholom Aleichem's greatness as a truly Jewish writer lay in his all-seeing eye and in his ability to find and portray the sweetness, beauty and joy in the otherwise sad and worry laden small town of the East European *galut*, said the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Zalman Aranne, who brought the Government's greetings.

In his own way, Mr. Aranne continued, Sholom Aleichem was also a great Zionist writer, his writings serving to instil in the Jewish people a greater regard and admiration for their own national values which could only be realised in a true national renaissance. The world that Sholom Aleichem knew, loved and wrote about has since been destroyed, Mr. Aranne concluded, but the magnificent literary edifice which he has set up remains as an ever-lasting monument to that world.

The evening was concluded with solo recitals by Yehoshua Bertonov and Rema Samsonov of excerpts from Sholom Aleichem's works, while a "Habimah" ensemble also performed scenes from "Tuvia The Milkman" and "Alei Kinor."

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of

Shmuel Fishman

Treasurer of the Bar-Ilan University and a member of the Board of Trustees.

The funeral will take place today, March 6, (26 Adar Aleph). The cortege will leave the home of the deceased at 19 Rehov Alharizi, Tel Aviv, at 11 a.m.

Bar-Ilan University

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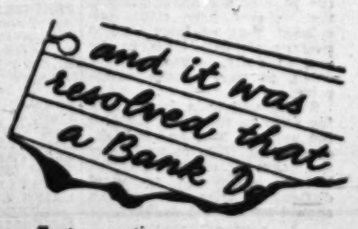

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi yesterday received a delegation of new immigrants from Poland and Morocco, who are now members of Wizo at Kfar Hasid.

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The Head of Youth Aliya and Mrs. Kol held a reception in their home on Wednesday night in honour of Dr. Miriam Freund, National President of Hadassah; Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, Past President; Mrs. Benjamin Gottesman, Vice-President, and Treasurer; Mrs. Leonard Cohen, Vice-President, and Mr. Leonard Cohen.

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A reception was held in Haifa yesterday for the Belgian industrial delegation by the Belgian Consul General, Mr. Aaren Rosenfeld, at his home.

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Prof. H. B. McCarthy, head of the Department of Radio and Television Education at the University of Wisconsin, visiting the Hebrew University yesterday. Other visitors included Mrs. Etta Moten, of Chicago, and Dr. H. L. Goldschmidt, of Zurich.

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Beit Daniel, the Artists Recreation Home at Eichron Ya'acov, will reopen on March 15, 1960.

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An exhibition of oil and gouache paintings and festival decorations by Yitzhak Ben Menahem will be opened at Artists House, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 11 a.m., by Dr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry.

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Dr. Y. Feerder, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank Leumi, will speak on "The Economy in the Face of Increased Immigration," at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, at 1.15 p.m. today. Reservations by phone, 2954.

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The lecture of the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, scheduled for tomorrow night at the Jerusalem Journalists Association, has been cancelled due to the death of the Association's former Chairman, Berl Coralnik.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mrs. Walli Loeb, Chava Jagoda, Ruth Tooplitz and Uri Loeb wish to express profound thanks for the many expressions of heartfelt sympathy received on the death of their beloved husband and father, Dr. Sally Loeb.

Berl Coralnik, Veteran Journalist

Berl Coralnik, veteran journalist and Chairman of the Jerusalem Journalists Association for many years, died in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon of a heart attack. He had suffered similar attacks over a period of years. He was 64.

Coralnik was born in Uman, Ukraine, and started his career as a journalist while still a student at the University of Kiev. He later worked on Yiddish papers in Kiev, Vilna and New York before coming to Palestine in 1926.

Here he worked for, and later headed the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's branch for 28 years. He was instrumental in establishing the Israel Journalists Association.

The body will be taken to the Jerusalem Journalists Club today (Friday) at 10 a.m., and from there the cortege will leave for Har Hamenuhot at noon.

ELIAS LEAVES AFTER NAHALA DEDICATION

Mr. Irving Elias, who represented the Central Sephardic Committee of America at the dedication of the David and Tamar de Sola Pool Nahala at Dalton, left with Mrs. Elias for Athens yesterday.

The Central Sephardic Committee of America is the body that has made itself responsible for the establishment of the Nahala.

Haifa Subway Tokens Arrive

HAIFA. — A shipment of 900,000 tokens for use on the Haifa subway arrived here on Wednesday from France. As the construction costs of the subway are about IL10m., the experts here have calculated that at least 40,000 passengers will have to be carried daily, seven days a week, to pay for the enterprise.

There will be a lower fare for trips in the lower half of the subway line, and a higher one for trips to and from the summit of Mt. Carmel. Unless unforeseen technical difficulties arise, the subway should be opened in May.

JEWELLERY AND cash, totalling IL400, were stolen on Wednesday afternoon from the flat of Mrs. Rivka Dagan, 24 Sderot Ben-Zion, Tel Aviv. The thief forced his way in through a window.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Opera House
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Premiere of
La Traviata
Opera by G. Verdi
in 3 acts (4 pictures)
Hebrew: A. Ashman
with the Guest Soprano
EMELINE DE-VITA
Performances start at 8.30 p.m.
Sat., March 7
Tues., March 10
Sat., March 14
Tues., March 17
•
MADAME BUTTERFLY
Wed., March 11, at 8.30 p.m.
•
Tickets at the Box Office
(10-1, 4-6). Tel. 27760.

Visitors' Gallery — Hyam Morrison

Everyone Interested In Israel JPA Mission Head Declares

"Even the customs official at London Airport said to me as we passed through, 'Isn't it remarkable how the Israelis are coping with the Rumanian immigration?' You see, today everyone is interested in Israel."

Mr. Hyam Morrison, who is head of the 36-member J.P.A. study mission, was warming to his point.

"This latest effort that Israel is undertaking — and I am bound to say is doing so in the most gracious possible manner — is one that must be shared, more than ever before, by Jews everywhere."

The subject of Israel is one that has never failed to stir Mr. Morrison, Sincere and thorough about everything he does, underlined with a shrewd Scottish sense of humour — a legacy of his native Glasgow — he has always been a champion of Jewish welfare in general.

Just before World War II he organized the Jewish community into trade committees with the aim of "buying headlines" for Jewish victims of the Nazis.

"We didn't succeed then," he said, "but now Israel is doing that work for us."

Then, in 1949, after leaving the Royal Air Force, he began working for the J.P.A. of Great Britain and today is justly proud of the performance the British Jews are putting up. Since its foundation, the British J.P.A. has raised £16,000,000 for Israel. Last year the figure was £1,250,000.

"This year," he said, "is a special one — and without a budget." In the first few weeks, £750,000 has already been raised. This is an increase of 25 per cent over last year.

Mr. Morrison has two aims for his visit here. One is to develop housing to clear the *ma'barot*.

Undeterred by the number of families still living in *ma'barot*, he stated, "We want to put up that number of houses at the lowest possible interest rates. Then we will feel that we have greatly served some purpose."

His second aim is to promote trade of Israel's textiles and clothing with England.

"There is already a sale in England for Israel fashions and materials. They have a certain continental look about them. And I firmly believe that there is a great future for them there," he said.

Mr. Morrison certainly ought to know: he is famous as the head of a chain of fashion shops in the United Kingdom.

He has been to Israel twice before. The last time was in 1956. The biggest difference he noticed is in the roads.

"One could hardly travel to Beersheba at all then," he recalled, "and Eilat was almost at the end of the world.

"Now you can not only choose the hour you want to go but also the mode of transport."

He also noted the "change of landscape: much greener, more colour everywhere, much better and wider roads and a general impression of great development."

He is naturally interested in visiting British settlements. On one of his first ports of call — Kfar Mordechai, a mainly British moshav — he was delighted to find that the first three people he met there were grandchildren of friends with whom he had grown up in Glasgow.

One of the highlights of his visit, he said, was his meeting with Mrs. Vera Weizmann — "a wonderful personality." Mr. Morrison is himself the Honorary Treasurer of the Weizmann Institute Foundation in Britain.

His attractive wife, who is accompanying him, is a strong Zionist in her own right. Although originally from America, her soft Scottish burr now obscures all traces of an American accent. She has been to Israel previously with her sister, who is a prominent Zionist in New York. Her visit, she said, was "intensely exciting." The weather?

"One must be philosophic about it. Coming from Britain, you know, one expects less. In fact it would have reminded us of London if the weather hadn't been so unusually sunny as we left," she said.

The Morrisons have two daughters — one living in Australia — and a two-year-old granddaughter.

P.G.

A-G Urges Exams To Qualify Newsmen

A suggestion for the establishment of a body which would prepare examinations for and approve qualified journalists was made by Attorney-General Haim Cohn in a debate on "Freedom of the Press" which was held at Beit Hillel in Jerusalem on Tuesday night.

Mr. Cohn declared that what was happening in the field of journalism at present bordered on complete irresponsibility, and that existing libel laws were virtually useless. He stated that journalists were responsible for educating the public, and, like teachers, should also be required to pass qualifying examinations before being allowed to work in their field.

Mr. G. Schocken, M.K., editor of "Ha'aretz," took exception to Mr. Cohn's stand, and said that it was impossible to set up a truly objective body that could approve journalists on an unbiased and non-political basis. He added that the true test of a journalist's fitness for his post was whether or not he succeeded in attracting the reading public.

A WOODEN hut in the Bnei Brak *ma'abara* was destroyed by fire early Thursday morning after a kerosene stove overturned. The hut belonged to Mr. Shimon Yathi.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 5 Ben Yehuda, 2811.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Zeidnor, 81 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Kastel, 147 Ibn G'virol, 22116. JAFFA: Glinka, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. RAMAT GAN: Finci, 41 Hibat Zion, 72321. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. RISHON: Strachilevitz, 8-1345. HOLON: Briut, Sokolow. NATANYA: Natanya.
RAIFA BAY: Arlosoroff.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa, 3093.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 36 Allenby, 66436. Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 63432. Hakira, 19 Ibn Gvirol, 26466. Blumenfeld, 308 Dizengoff, 22048. Sanitas, 69 Ibn G'virol. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 32064. JAFFA: Sa'ad, 34 Sderot Yerushalayim, 81445. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampfer. RISHON: Germanik. REHOVOT: Haneger, 196 Herzl, 46-1245. HOLON: Hibak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya. HAIFA BAY: Arlosoroff. MT. CARMEL: Carmel, 139 Hanassi, 81713.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hamairi, 71 Bethlehem, 61497. Dr. Oren, 69 Agrippa, 5475. Dr. Haim, 38 Emek Refaim, 3720. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 95 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 48 Keren Kayemet, 81347.
HOLON: Dr. Dokor, 12a Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hamairi, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Altabuler, 6 Straus, 4071. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 3633. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as above.

Teacher Strike Costs Holiday

Secondary school pupils will have their Pessah vacations cut by three days to make up for time lost through their teachers' strike some months ago, the Ministry of Education has announced. The holiday will begin on April 17 instead of on April 14.

Lawyer is Fined For Falsifications

TEL AVIV. — A lawyer who knowingly aided two residents in filling false declarations in applying for German reparation payments was on Wednesday fined IL500 and given a suspended sentence of three months imprisonment by Magistrate H. Rubin.

The accused had acted as notary public for the restitution applications of two persons who had come to Palestine in the 1930's but who claimed to have been in war-time Nazi concentration camps. He was found guilty of having filled in these false details in applications that his clients had previously signed.

Magistrate Rubin agreed not to release the name of the defendant for publication, but only his initials, G.Y., as the case was due to come before the Legal Council.

(Itim.)

A MENTALLY deranged woman who attacked passengers on a No. 61 bus, which was travelling from Tel Aviv to Bnei Brak on Thursday, was taken to the women's detention cells in North Tel Aviv. There she attacked two policewomen, slightly injuring both.

BEFORE SEEING YOUR LAWYER
SEE
Brothers in Law
Side-splitting British comedy
with
Ian Carmichael —
Jill Adams
at the CHEN CINEMA
Tel Aviv
Starting Saturday, March 7, 1959
Soon at the PEER, Haifa and ZION, Jerusalem

RUBIN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Y.M.C.A. Auditorium,
Monday, March 9, 1959,
8.30 p.m.
PIANO RECITAL
by
JEROME LOWENTHAL
Programme:
Works by Bartok, Alban Berg, Chopin, Beethoven
Tickets in the evening at the box office.

Capital 'March' Opens Monday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ilanshil "March of Protot" in Jerusalem will take place on Monday with the aim to treble last year's returns of IL500, Mrs. Shoshana Ben-Zur, coordinator of the project, told the press on Wednesday.

Although the march had been postponed once because of weather, with a longer route and better organization this year it should raise IL1,500 for Ilanshil's work for polio victims, she said.

The procession of youth movement groups and Ilanshil women volunteers, headed by a police band, will leave the Russian Compound at 2.30 p.m. carrying horizontally held banners at the four corners. The public is asked to throw in contributions. The parade will pause outside the Knesset Building, where Members of the Knesset are expected to greet it.

The Jerusalem branch also aims to raise IL4,000 by the sale of IL1 token badges and IL3,000 from special stamps bearing lottery prizes to schoolchildren. The 50-pruta stamps are on sale in Mifal Hapayis kiosks. The Jerusalem Labour Council has been asked to organize works committees to raise an annual IL1 donation from employees.

Kol Yisrael has agreed to devote the proceeds of its orchestra's weekly concert to Ilanshil at the end of the month. The distributors of the film "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" are to donate receipts of the film's Jerusalem premiere. Negotiations are in progress with other cinema proprietors for all or part of the premiere's box office receipts.

No Needy Refused

Mrs. Ben-Zur noted that the distribution of collection cards in Jerusalem will be discontinued because the system had proved inefficient.

Prof. E. Adler, Chairman of the Jerusalem branch and Head of the Hadassah Hospital's Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Department, stressed the invaluable work being done by Ilanshil for polio victims in Jerusalem and the Corridor. Out of the 350 cases currently treated in the hospital, some 150 were being assisted by Ilanshil. "No one needy goes without orthopaedic appliances," he said.

The appliances are expensive and cost from IL200 to IL300. They are made in Israel and though satisfactory, the Ministry of Health is bringing over a foreign expert to introduce further improvements, he reported.

Jerusalem Ilanshil's monthly expenditure amounted to IL1,800, of which nearly IL1,000 went to its creche for polio-stricken infants. The March of Protot has to cover most of this sum, Mrs. Tova Blecher and Mrs. Shoshana Aboulafia stated.

High Court Upholds Licence Verdict

Cafes, restaurants and hotels which are licensed to sell liquor need not take out licences under the Trade and Industry Act which can also forbid games of chance, the Supreme Court ruled on Wednesday in Jerusalem.

In a majority opinion, the court dismissed the State's appeal against the acquittal by a Haifa court of two cafe owners of charges of operating card games. The cafe owners are Simha Korngeld and Yehudit Margalit.

On the bench were Justices Witkon, Zilberg and Agranat.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 25 to Nicosia, Athens, Zurich and London at 0800. El Al 421 to Rome and Munich at 0830. Olympic Airways 601 to Athens, Rome, Paris and London at 0900. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York at 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 488 from Rome at 2010. El Al 208 from New York, London, Paris and Rome at 2035. Cyprus Airways 24 from London, Zurich, Athens and Nicosia, at 2350. TWA 742 from New York, Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens at 0130, (Sunday).

Wanted to rent

by elderly Canadian couple 1-2 furnished rooms or furnished flat against monthly rent. Elegant, in the centre of Tel Aviv, preferably near CHEN Blvd., First Floor or lift.

Offers to Dr. Beiser, 32 Chen Blvd., Tel Aviv, or call phone No. 64813 — (Cotonia office) — for Wechsler.

A general view of the Eikim seepage dam whose wall partially collapsed earlier this week under the blows of a near-tidal wave which tore down Wadi Shikma on its way to the sea from the Hebron hills. The main part of the dam still stands, although over two million cu. m. of water were lost to the sea.

The dam is not meant to store water for direct use in irrigation but holds back run-off waters until they seep down through the porous sand base to replenish the water table in the area as a whole.

Training Centre Opens in Rehovot

REHOVOT. — A vocational training centre for neglected and backward youngsters has been opened in Rehovot by the Ministry of Welfare.

Twelve children have been enrolled for its carpentry shop, and a metal work class is scheduled for opening, as are domestic science and needlework classes for girls. The centre is maintained by the municipality, with the Ministry providing 70 per cent.

Returned Beduin Tried After Story to Police

A young Beduin who fled to Jordan during the Sinai campaign faced trial in the Jerusalem District Court on Wednesday for passing information on security matters to Jordan — the charges being based on the very information he gave to the police himself on his return.

Ahmed el Sana, 27, however, denied the charges and his counsel claimed that his statements must be ignored because they were made after the accused allegedly was beaten by the police.

Evidence on El Sana's information, which included the identity of the Jordan intelligence officer in Hebron to whom he passed details on Israel's security, was given *in camera* by an Army officer.

The trial was adjourned. The court was composed of the President, Judge B. Halevi, the Relieving President, Judge H.E. Baker, and Judge M. Gaulan.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

— JERUSALEM —

• **Zoo:** —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-1.30. Tomorrow: 9-6.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesood Hall.

• **Recorded Concert:** —
Music to Inspire, with background pictures: Rossini, Semiramide - Overture; Beethoven, Symphony No. 3 in E. op. 55; Massenet, Le Cid (Ballet Suite) YMCA, 8.30. All welcome.

• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University: conducted tour in English, daily at 13 noon. New University Campus. Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Exhibitions:** —
Rockefeller Museum. 9-1; 3.30-6. Fridays 9-1; Saturdays 10-1. Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art; Gifts from England and other recent acquisitions; Far-Eastern Art (from the Jacob Pins collection); Children's Gouaches; Archaeological pieces; Samples of primitive sculpture.
Margrit Eichelberg: gouaches, pastels, drawings, collages and mosaics. Paintings by 10 Israel Artists. Nora Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2.
New finds from excavations of the French Archaeological Mission at Beersheba. Chalcolithic Ossuaries from Azor. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** —
Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists' House, 9.30 p.m.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Exhibitions:** —
Exhibition of seventeenth century Dutch art, Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum. Today: 10-1. Tomorrow: 6-10 p.m.

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Alei Kinor", special children's matinee (Ramat Gan schools).

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28228.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28628. 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** —
Open between 8 a.m.-8 p.m. daily.

• **Z.O.A. House:** —
Tourist Service (9 a.m.-1 p.m.).

— HAIFA —

• **Tourist Service:** —
Haganah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 29 Rehov Hehalutz, Tel. 67955.

— GIVATAYIM —

• **Variety:** —
Olympia Music Hall with Amalia Rodrigues. Hadar Hall, 8.30.

TOMORROW

— JERUSALEM —

• **Music Programme:** —
Saturday Music Hour, with organ and records of Chopin, Concerto No. 1 in E-minor, op. 11. Public welcome. YMCA, 10.30 a.m.

• **New Exhibition:** —
Oil and gouache paintings and festival decorations by Yitzhak Ben Menahem. Opening by Dr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Artists House, 11 a.m.

• **Chamber Music:** —
Reger: Quintet in A-major, op. 146; Prokofieff, Quartet, op. 92; Mozart: Quintet in A-major, K. 581, — played by the New Israel String Quartet and Yona Ettlinger, Clarinet. Beit Hillel, 8.30.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Variety:** —
Olympia Music Hall with Amalia Rodrigues, Ohel Shem, 7, 9.30.

• **Chamber Music:** —
Works for Wind Quintet and Piano by Vivaldi, Haydn, Beethoven, Hindemith, Tel Aviv Museum, Rothschild Blvd., 8.30.

• **Z.O.A. House:** —
Israeli Folk Songs. 8 p.m.

• **Israel National Opera:** —
"La Traviata", Premiere, 8.30.

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah: "Alei Kinor", 8 p.m.
"Tevya the Milkman", 9 p.m. (to mark Sholom Aleichem's 100th Birthday).
Cameri: "Rape of the Belt", 7, 9.30.
Ohel: "Five Finger Exercise", (popular prices), 8.30.

• **Exhibition:** —
Modern Art in Israel, Artists' & Sculptors' Gallery, Beit Hamlin, 26 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1.

— HAIFA —

• **Exhibitions:** —
1st floor: Caricatures in Israel. 2nd floor: New Acquisitions of Israel Art from the Museum Collection. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.
Works by Artists of Haifa and North, Chagall House, 24 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1, 4-7 (except Fridays). Consumer Goods Exhibition, Leather Products Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, Haifa, 10-1, 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH
Today, Fri., "Alei Kinor" (for Ramat Gan Schools), Tel Aviv.
Sat., March 7 — 2 performances to mark the Sholem Aleichem Centenary:
"Alei Kinor", 6 p.m.
"Tevye the Milkman," 9 p.m. Tel Aviv.
Sun., March 8—"A Touch of the Poet," Gedera.
"Lysistrata," Edison, Jerusalem, 9 p.m.
Mon., March 9—"Cry the Beloved Country," Tel Aviv.
"Lysistrata," Rosenbaba.
Tues., March 10—"A Touch of the Poet," Tel Aviv.
"Lysistrata," Raanana.
Wed., March 11—"Merchant of Venice," Tel Aviv.
"A Touch of the Poet," Petah Tikva.
Thurs., March 12—"Merchant of Venice," Tel Aviv.
"A Touch of the Poet," Afula.
All performances commence at 8 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
Sat., March 7 — "La Traviata," Premiere.
Tues., March 10—"La Traviata."
Wed., March 11 — "Madame Butterfly."
All performances commence at 8.30

REQUIRED
representative and independent
Secretary
(Female)
with thorough command of English and German, Shorthand and Typing in both languages; fair command of Hebrew desirable.
Please apply, with curriculum vitae, to: No. 1586, P.O.B. 4868, Haifa.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
SPECIAL CONCERT
with
YEHUDI MENUHIN
For the benefit of the Disabled Veterans Organisation
Under the distinguished patronage of
Mrs. Chaim Weizmann
CONDUCTOR:
JEAN FOURNET
SATURDAY — MARCH 14
Fredric Mann Auditorium at 8.30 p.m.
Programme:
BACH — Violin Concerto in A minor
BEETHOVEN — Symphony No. 1
BRAHMS — Violin Concerto
Tickets, as from SUNDAY, March 8, at Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman), daily 10-1, 4-6; Friday: 10-1. Prices from IL2.500 to IL7.500.

ONLY RECITAL
YEHUDI MENUHIN
(Violin)
HEFZI-BAH MENUHIN
(Piano)
JERUSALEM — MONDAY, MARCH 16
Binyanei Ha'oomah, at 8.30 p.m.
Programme:
BRAHMS — Sonata in D minor
BARTOK — Sonata No. 1
BEETHOVEN — "Kreutzer" Sonata
Tickets, as from SUNDAY, March 8, at Cahana's Office (Zion Square)
Prices: IL2.500 to IL7.500
First two days of sale reserved for subscribers
Reduction to subscribers on Reduction Voucher "Recital No. 3" (pink)

Violin Recital Solo
TEL AVIV — SATURDAY, March 7
SOLD OUT

HOD
Dizengoff Passage, corner Frishman
Michele Morgan — Bonvil
in André Cayatte's
Miroir A Deux Faces

Beth Harofe
Saturday, March 7, 1959
8.30 SHARP
The Tel Aviv Quartet
(Breuer-Carmi-Steinberg-Bregman)
PROGRAMME:
Palestrina: 3 Ricercari;
Bartok: 4th String Quartet;
Beethoven: String Quartet Op. 130.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight: Jerusalem 5.02; Tel Aviv, 5.21; Haifa, 5.15; and ends tomorrow: Jerusalem 6.12; Tel Aviv, 6.16; Haifa, 6.17

Portion: Vayikhal — Shkalim
Haftara: Melachim 2, 12, 1 — 17

JERUSALEM

Yesharim Synagogue: Tonight. Minha, 5.20 p.m. Arvit, 8.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.10 p.m.
Heichal shlomo: Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.
Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Hegia Lehithadshut Hebayim Hadati'im: Beit Hahalutsot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor Leib Glantz.
Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 & 9.30 a.m. Minha, 5.10.
Beit Hamare vi Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minnight, 5.30 p.m.
Hegia Lehithadshut Hebayim Hadati'im (Keren Eli) Hall, 15 Shlomo Hamelech St.). Tonight: 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Merkaz Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Abuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.30 p.m., Arvit, 8.11 p.m.
Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MARCH 5, 1959

Dep. Loan 1949/49 (11.1.50)	94
3% Comp. Loan 55/61	71
Pal. Brewer Bds. Ser. I	98
3½% Comp. Loan	88½
3½% Travel Dollar z)	97½
3% Bds Sterling "A"	102
Def. Loan Bonds 62½ f)	101½
4½% Def. Bonds f)	103½
4½% Def. Bonds g)	101½
4½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	102½
4½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	103½
Pal. Elec. prof. sh. (Ldn.)	210
4½% Bonds 55/65 f)	109½
ditto g)	111½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 55/65 f)	108½
ditto g)	105½
6% Deb. 59/65 f)	101½
ditto g)	101½
Ipcoth 6½% Deb. 55/65	103½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 55/65	
Class "A" f)	103½
Class "B" g)	108½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	94
Pk. Leumi ord. sh.	165½
Bayrav Savings Cert. '59	97½
Pk. Leumi Investment Ord. sh. "B" rez.	120
Ata ord "B" sh.	85½
"Kardaneh" ord. "B"	85½
3% con. debs. 59/65	92½
"Tevs" ord. sh.	93
Pal. Cold 9% (IL10.-) reg.	119½
Bisur 4% debs. 58/65	89½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	90½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	91½
6½% Debs. 61/63 f)	102½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	82½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	58½
Moller ord. sh. rez.	109½
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs	81½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	69
Nesher 6% debs "A" 58/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	67½
Dead Sea Works	108
Delek ord. sh. "C"	
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. sh. rez.	64
G.U.S.—Rassco Ltd. 6½ debs 61/63 (bearer) f	103½
Housing Loan, "A" 59/65	101½
4½% (bearer) f)	
Housing Loan, "C," 59/65 (bearer, g)	98½
Clal Ltd. 6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer)	102½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) linked with $; e) linked with ex-dividend; f) ex-right; g) ex-all. [illegible] of IL1 bds.

IMMIGRANT HOUSING LOAN

Series	
[illegible]	100½
[illegible]	100½
[illegible]	100
[illegible]	99½
[illegible]	99½
[illegible]	98½
[illegible]	98½
[illegible]	97½
[illegible]	97½
[illegible]	96½

Notice to the Public
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ADDRESS OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ELECTIONS
The address of the Inspector-General of Elections is now as follows:
The Inspector-General of Elections,
Ministry of Interior,
94 Allenby Rd., P.O.B. 4384,
Tel Aviv. Tel. 67285.
M. Elias,
Inspector-General of Elections

THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYNAGOGUE AT NEW YORK IDLEWILD AIRPORT A GUEST AT THE TZAVTA

A dinner in honour of Mr. Yitzhak Churchet, President of the International Synagogue at the New York Idlewild Airport will be held on Friday night, March 6, 1959, at 7 p.m. at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv. The Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, Dr. S.Z. Cahana, will participate. Interested persons are requested to phone number 64228, Tel Aviv.

For visitors to London:
Well Furnished Rooms
with breakfast.
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next to Central Carmel: 5 rooms, central heating, — for sale. VILLA: 4 rooms, for sale — IL28,000.
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1½-Room Flat
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large salon and 2½ rooms, dining room, built-in cupboards, central heating, warm water 24 hours round, front, 3rd floor, 60 stairs, situated in the north of Tel Aviv.
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Wanted in Tel Aviv or vicinity:
Furnished
2½-3 Room Flat
preferably with telephone, for 6-8 months; immediate occupancy desired.
Please write to: No. 300, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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12-16 H.P.
PASSENGER CAR
1953/54 model, recently tested and in perfect running condition.
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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy with scattered showers.

Outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	94	0	9	6
Tiberias	71	7	14	14
Haifa Port	63	7	13	14
Natanya	67	7	14	14
Tel Aviv Kirya	43	4	14	14
Tel Aviv Port	64	8	13	13
Lydda Airport	57	6	13	14
Jerusalem	84	3	6	7
Beersheba	60	6	13	13
Sdom	45	12	20	20
Eilat	35	10	18	18

A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Prof. Bernard Halperin, President of the International Union for Allergy, with his wife, from Paris, for a five-day visit as guest of the Israel Allergists Association.

Mrs. Rachel Gesundheit, Chairman of Israel Wizo's Committee for the Absorption of Immigrants, from the U.S., where she observed community organisation under the auspices of the National Council of Jewish Women.

Mr. Maxwell Kalman, Montreal architect and member of the Executive Committee for Israel Bonds, and Mrs. Kalman.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Meir Wilner, Communist M.K., for Vienna, en route to Warsaw, to attend the third Congress of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party.

Mr. S. Kariv, former Deputy Director of the British Commonwealth Division of the Foreign Ministry, for Bangkok, to take up his new post as First Secretary of the Israel Embassy to Thailand.

TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Enjoy your waiting time in the Exit Hall of Lod Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities make your tax free purchases at the DUTY FREE SHOP and take along with you, at lowest prices: French Perfumes, American-English Cigarettes $1.50 per 200, Cigars, Scotch Whisky $2.50, French Cognacs, Liqueurs, cameras and Swiss watches. (Advt.)

THE THREATENED stoppage at all flour mills, originally scheduled for Sunday in accordance with a recent decision of the Flour Mill Owners Association, has been postponed for one week.

* * *

4,888 TOURISTS visited Israel in February. This is 11 per cent higher than the figures for February 1958.

* * *

MAGEN DAVID ADOM in Tel Aviv wishes to announce that the instructors course set for Saturday has been cancelled due to the bad weather.

* * *

AN 18½-YEAR-OLD yeshiva student, Yitzhak Deutsch, of Jerusalem, was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment for registering at the Army Recruitment Office nine months late.

Shmuel Fishman Dead at 69

TEL AVIV. — Shmuel Fishman, Treasurer of the Bar-Ilan University and member of its Board of Trustees, died here on Thursday night at the age of 69.

He immigrated to the U.S. from Russia and became a well-known businessman and public figure in New York. He served as Vice-President of the Histadrut Ha'ivrit in the U.S. and as President of the Jewish National Fund in New York.

He came to Israel in 1952 and was active in the establishment of the Bar-Ilan University.

The deceased is survived by his wife and a son and daughter. The funeral will leave his home at 12 Rehov Alharizi today at 11 a.m.

B-G ADDRESSES ARMY OFFICERS

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister yesterday addressed an assembly of Army officers and leading Ministry of Defence officials. The meeting was held at the Mann Auditorium.

Farmers Blast Gov't Planning At Hectic Emergency Session

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Heads of the moshav movement on Thursday lashed out at the Government and the Jewish Agency for lack of agricultural planning and for "allowing years of devoted work to go to waste by adopting a wrong farming policy."

The special emergency convention called to "ensure a minimum subsistence for farmers," in the words of the movement Secretary, Mr. Y. Korn, at times reached a high pitch of excitement with delegates heckling official representatives, and even interrupting the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. Luz.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, announced that earlier in the day the egg agreement had been renewed. The Government would undertake to ensure the marketing of 1,000 million eggs in 1959, "which would cost the Government millions." In order to assure the price of poultry, the Government has bought 350 tons and "no one knew when this would be sold."

Concerning imported butter, the Minister declared the U.S. Government had insisted that this product be bought together with wheat and grain. No meat had been imported, he told critics from the floor, and revealed that the Government has a stock of 6,000 tons as an emergency reserve.

The Finance Minister, Mr. L. Eshkol, dwelt at length on the difficulties involved in financing mass immigration and its absorption.

Both Mr. Eshkol and Mr. Sapir were taken to task by the veteran *Moshav* leader, Mr. Shmuel Dayan, M.K., who declared, "I am bitterly disappointed at Mr. Eshkol's words, he has told us nothing new." The tragedy is "one of a farm depression arising from prosperity and successful agriculture," he said.

If the Ministers were right and no one knew how to dispose of farm surpluses then "it means the end of settlement projects," Mr. Dayan warned. Farmers were disappointed at the Government's policy, he said, adding that the Histadrut and Mr. Eshkol had combined to reward all non-agricultural workers. He went on to launch a bitter attack on the farm planning policy of the Jewish Agency, singling out Mr. Ra'anan Weitz, head of the Agricultural Settlement Department, for his lack of planning for dairy farming.

Planning Unenforceable

Mr. Luz agreed that farmers must be ensured a fair living but warned them that their responsibility was as great as that of the Government. The Minister reminded the *moshav* leaders that while urban workers sold their labour, farmers were independent. There was no possibility of enforcing farm planning because farmers grew whatever would bring them the best income.

Mr. Luz agreed that last year's egg exports were a failure, but promised that the Ministry would learn from its mistakes. He announced that a ministerial committee was recently set up to plan the future of dairy farming.

Mr. Korn revealed that the *moshav* movement was now planning a new long-term policy for basic branches of the farm economy, but said that an interim solution must be found. Milk prices must be stabilized, and he proposed that veteran farmers receive 280 pr. and immigrant farmers 290 pr per litre. Agreeing that dairy farming must be limited because of overproduction, Mr. Korn demanded that the Government undertake to purchase surpluses.

Boy to Stay With Adoptive Parents

TEL AVIV. — The adoptive parents of a 10-year-old boy from Kfar Ono on Thursday presented conclusive proof that the boy was born in Tel Aviv, and not in Yemen as was claimed by Mrs. Sham'a of Moshav Kadima who declared that the boy was her lost son.

Mrs. Sham'a had requested a temporary order forbidding the couple from Kfar Ono to leave the country until the question of the boy's parentage was settled.

On Thursday the District Court registrar withdrew the injunction after the evidence was produced.

BEIT SHALOM ASCH in Bat Yam will soon be expanded to include an artists' gallery, it was announced yesterday.

Egg Prices to Drop Next Month

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The price of eggs is likely to drop in April when the current egg agreement expires and is replaced with a new accord which does not set a minimum price for the producer.

Although the maximum prices will be the same as now (130 pr. for "Aleph" eggs, 120 pr. for "Extra," and 130 pr. for "Super-Extra") the difference is that the government is no longer guaranteeing minimum prices.

Under the new agreement reached Wednesday with the Egg Council, the Government will provide a premium of 40 pr. for every egg exported to a maximum quantity of 250 million yearly. There will be no subsidies for eggs sold on the domestic market, but it was agreed that the maximum price will be 110 pr. for "Aleph" eggs.

Under this plan the Government will spend about IL10m. to promote egg exports. The direct cost to the Government will be IL7.25m. annually with the balance coming from drawbacks on imported fodder and proteins. The direct Government subsidy will come to 27 pr. per egg. Another grant of two pr. will be made to a fund for assisting new settlements, while 11 pr. per egg will be derived from drawbacks to be given exporters on fodder and protein imports on which they have paid levies.

40 Units to Take Part In 'Small Adloyada'

Nearly 40 schools and youth groups will take part in Jerusalem's "small *adloyada*," the traditional parade, on Shushan Purim, March 26.

The procession this year will assemble at Rehov Malchei Yisrael, and proceed along Jaffa Road and King George Avenue to Gan Ha'atzmaut. It will commence at noon to allow children to attend family Purim parties.

Six wind instrument bands and dance groups plus other entertainers will take part in the *adloyada*. The main themes of the parade will be derived from the Book of Esther, children's legends, the International Geophysical Year, scenes of the Eternal City, and Biblical episodes.

Residents along the route were requested by the municipality to decorate their buildings.

10M. AUSSIES PROVE ECONOMISTS WRONG

CANBERRA (Reuter). — Australia's population will pass the ten million mark next Tuesday, Mr. R.A. Menzies, the Prime Minister, announced here on Thursday.

He recalled that this country's economic "wise men" had claimed that Australia would never be able to support more than seven and a half million people.

The Independence Day coin — 5719 — bearing the motif of immigration, to be issued through the Bank of Israel, with a face value of IL5. It will be sold to the public for IL10.

J.P.A. Mission Tours South

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON. — The members of the Joint Palestine Appeal — Keren Hayesod Study Mission from Britain had their first glimpse of Israel's famed winter sunshine on Thursday when they toured the south, beginning in Ashkelon, going on to Beersheba and concluding a busy day at Kiryat Gat.

Prominent British textile Industrialists inspected the Gat spinning mill and declared that they were delighted both with the quality of the cotton and the efficiency of the factory.

"The 'Acal' cotton is better than the American and the 'Pima' is superior to the Egyptian," said Mr. Sam Beckerman of London. "The factory is a good one and should be able to expand considerably, Mr. Howard Barnes, also of London, said that the cotton and the factory were excellent.

At a reception given by the Mayor of Kiryat Gat, Mr. Gideon Naor, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Hyam Morrison, said that Anglo-Jewry was as disappointed as the people of Kiryat Gat that circumstances had prevented the execution of the original plan to make it a "British town." But he said that for British Jewry it stands "high on the list of priorities."

On Thursday night, the mission members were guests of the British Ambassador and Lady Rundall, at their private residence in Ramat Gan. They were received by Lady Rundall as the Ambassador had been taken ill with the flu.

The group is scheduled to fly to Eilat today.

Leaders of U.K. Fruit Trade on Israel Tour

A group of 48 leaders of the British fruit and vegetable trade arrived in Israel on Thursday night for a 10-day visit as guests of the Citrus Marketing Board and the Committee for the International Farmers Convention.

The visitors represent the most important brokerage houses and pre-packing firms, which together control the major portion of fruit and vegetable import into the U.K.

The group, which was organized at the initiative of the Fruit Trades Journal in London, will tour agricultural projects and examine the possibilities of increasing the import of Israel fruits and vegetables.

Crucial Games in Soccer League

By KEITH BEECHER

Only four top League soccer games are due to take place tomorrow (Saturday) but they will create great interest as all have a bearing on the National and League A honours and promotion problems. In addition there will be 19 4th Round Cup games bringing in eight League A teams in the trophy-hunt for the first time.

Haifa Hapoel have a chance of climbing to the top of the National League table in their away date with Tel Aviv Hapoel. Currently third in the table, the Tchaikofsky men are playing off their game in hand. A win will give them 19 points, the same as leaders, Haifa Maccabi, whose goal average of 26-12 is slightly better than their rivals' 28-13, so that Hapoel need a three-goal win to clinch top spot.

Tel Aviv Hapoel, too, will be making up one of their two games in hand, and the collection of the four points from these would lift them well up the table away from the current ninth place they are in. Both sides will be all out for both points and the Tel Avivians' lowly placing is no criterion in this "needle" game. Haifa, on form, should collect at least one point but it will be hard going.

The other big game is also in Tel Aviv, bringing together old rivals Maccabi, the reigning champions, and Betar. Maccabi seem to be in good form now and can do their championship hopes a lot of good by gaining both points. This will bring them one behind the leaders and level with Petah Tikva Hapoel, currently second. Betar, however, always pull the stops out in their "needle" meeting with their townsmen and can do their relegation-avoiding tactics much good if they can snatch a point or both. This game will draw the partisan Tel Aviv supporters of both teams.

In League A, Tel Aviv Bnei Yehuda play off one of their two games in hand on Saturday against Sha'arayim. Maccabi and seem booked for a win which will keep them well in the promotion race. The other game, in the Capital, may have a bearing on relegation problems, with Jerusalem Betar, lying second from bottom, taking on Tel Aviv Hakoah, who are halfway up the table, but have two games in hand. Wins in these will bring them level in points with the leaders, Kiryat Haim Hapoel, so the Betar boys may find them a tough nut to crack.

FIXTURES: National League: T.A. Hap. vs. Haifa Hap.; T.A. Maccabi vs. T.A. Betar. League A: J'lem Betar vs. T.A. Hakoah; T.A. Bnei Yehuda vs. Sha'arayim. Maa. Cup — 4th Rnd.: Afula Hap. vs. Kin Kareva Hap.; Bat Yam Mac. vs. Ramle Hap.; Givat Haim Hap. vs. Mahane Yehuda Hap.; Hadera Hap. vs. Nahariya Hap.; Hadera Mac. vs. Kiryat Shmona Hap.; Hazor-esit Hap. vs. Acco Hap.; J'lem Y.M.C.A. vs. Be'er Ya'acov Hap.; Kiryat Haim Hap. vs. Safed Hap.; Kiryat Ono Hap. vs. Binyamina Betar; Nes Ziona XI vs. T.A. Mac. Shmuel; Natanya Hap. vs. Rehovot Mac.; Nes Ziona Betar vs. Nahliel Hap.; Ramat Amidar Mac. vs. Jaffa Betar; Rehovot Hap. vs. Yahud Hap.; Rishon LeZion Hap. vs. Kiryat Shalom Hap.; Tiberias Hap. vs. Tel Hanan Hap.; Tirat Hacarmel Hap. vs. Pardesia Hanna Hap.; T.A. Shimshon vs. Ramat Gan Hap.; Shuval Hap. vs. Ashkelon Hap.

Tyrionlice: Haifa Mac. vs. J'lem Hap.; Petah T. Hap. vs. Natanya Mac.

Basketball League: Ashdot Ya'acov Hap. vs. Hulata Hap. (Sat. 11.30); G. Brenner Hap. vs. Mishmar H. Hap. (Sat. 6 p.m.); Haifa Mac. vs. T.A. Mac. (Fri. 8 p.m.); J'lem Hap. vs. T.A. Mac. Dareom (Fr. 8 p.m.); J'lem Mac. vs. K. Motzkin Mac. (Sat. 6 p.m.); T.A. Hap. vs. Haifa Hap. (Fri. 8 p.m.).

Bar-Yehuda Urges Minorities To Develop Local Self-Government

HAIFA. — "You should make haste in developing local self-government; there is much progress to be made in that field," the Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, urged a gathering of representatives of Arab and Druse municipalities, local councils and village committees here on Thursday.

While 95 per cent of the Jewish population enjoyed local self-government, only half of the minority population had village committees. Just over 100,000 of the 213,000 minority population have local autonomy, and this figure included more than 25,000 Arabs and Druse living in mixed localities, he pointed out.

The all-day conference, organized by the Ministry of Interior, was attended by 200 representatives.

Mr. Bar-Yehuda announced that four new local councils had already been set up on his orders, and the creation of another four was planned, but was held up by feuds between family clans. "Perhaps the law on local authorities should be changed," he suggested, "instead of appointing the first council by Government order there should be immediate elections to speed up the process."

Fear Taxes

The Minister criticised the fear of having to pay taxes, the illusion that it was up to the Government to pay for services and development, and the dissensions between candidates for council membership.

"It is illogical to expect the Government to do everything without the citizens paying any local taxes," Mr. Bar-Yehuda warned. "In the past, some villagers were prepared to live like those before them did 50, 100 or 200 years ago, but now all want to see their standards of living raised and brought up to the level of the rest of the population."

Many Arab villages now assessed their inhabitants for an annual *per capita* rate of IL4, but actual collection only came to IL1,500. At Beit Shemesh (near Hartuv), each inhabitant pays IL19 in local rates a year, while at Tamra (Western Galilee), a place about the same size, the rate is only IL3,500. At Beisan and Zichron Ya'acov they are IL17,500 and IL27 respectively, but at Nazareth, a larger place, only IL16 per person is paid.

"See to it that more taxes are paid, and you will make progress," the Minister said. He left his listeners in no doubt that the Government would help those local authorities whose maturity manifested itself in the collection of more taxes.

He also announced the creation of a planning department for the minorities at his Ministry, in order to deal systematically with long-term problems like the provision of water, power, streets, street lighting, schools and other services. The Ministry will shortly publish a survey on the problems of local self-government for the minorities.

As for military rule in certain areas, he noted that an inter-ministerial committee on this subject would present its report next week and had under consideration important relaxations of the present regulations.

Hot Springs Join Int'l Union

TIBERIAS. — The Tiberias Hot Springs Company has been accepted as a member of the International Union of Medical Springs, which has its headquarters in Switzerland, the Springs' manager, Mr. Moshe Meiri, reported on Thursday.

The decision was announced by the Union President, Mr. August Schirmer, a member of the Swiss Parliament, who recently visited Israel. Two members of the local hot springs membership were named to Union subcommittees. Dr. Max Buchman will serve on its Medical-Scientific Committee and Mr. Meiri on the Economic Committee.

Mr. Schirmer also announced that the Union was willing to finance three years of study in physiotherapy at the Zurich University Medical School for two young Israelis. The scholarships include living expenses.

Perry Como Signs $25m. T.V. Deal

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Singer Perry Como has signed a $25m. television contract with a food manufacturing concern — the largest deal in the history of television — his agent, Mr. Harry Sobol, reported here on Thursday.

Mr. Sobol said that the amount of money involved was for 104 weeks and included programming guest stars, broadcasting time and all costs of production.

Eshkol Urges Cut In Housing Standard

Radical changes in Government housing projects have been proposed by the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, involving lower building standards and top priority for immigrant housing, the Finance Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

The immigrant housing unit will be reduced in size from 42 to 32 square metres, with the cost dropping from IL6,000 to IL5,000. Mr. Eshkol also proposes further savings by leaving out such items as shutters, and not having precast ceilings over staircases.

He is understood to have reached these conclusions as a result of the belief that some revenue items in the supplementary items are not assured Mr. Eshkol is known also to doubt whether the Jewish Agency can provide all its scheduled contribution of IL70m.

Histadrut Agrees On Quiet Campaign

TEL AVIV. — One of the quietest Histadrut elections on record may result from decisions adopted by the first meeting of an inter-party committee here on Thursday to decide on ways of conducting a thrifty and fair campaign to the Histadrut General Council.

In what may also serve as an example for forthcoming Knesset and municipal elections, committee members decided to refrain from convening national meetings of their parties and from using loudspeakers or artistic programmes. The representatives of the various parties pledged not to interfere with each other's campaigns.

Campaigns by the parties will start on the 15th of this month.

It Was Never Cold Like This Back Home

SAFAD. — The Alma village committee on Thursday asked Jewish Agency representatives to enable the villagers to move to a warmer place.

They said that the settlers from Cochin and Tripoli, are not used to the bitter cold in the mountain home.

The Agency men assured the committee that the cold would p...

Ghana's Independence Day Is Marked

Ghana's second Independence Day was celebrated last night with a reception given by the Ghanaian Ambassador, Dr. William Quao Halm, at the Ramat Aviv Hotel.

Among the guests were: the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Development, the Minister of Police, the President of the Supreme Court, Knesset Members, the Chief of Staff, the Mayors of Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and the Inspector-General of Police.

Ce-De Plant To Be Demolished

RAMAT GAN. — The building housing the Ce-De Chocolate Factory will be demolished in April, and production will cease from the first of the month. Living quarters will be erected on the site.

All equipment and machinery will be transferred to the Nazareth branch of Ce-De Ltd. Only a few of the 200 employees have agreed to move to Nazareth, the rest of the personnel have already received letters of dismissal and severance pay.

Elite Ltd., owner of Ce-De, will shortly extend its plant. A five-floor factory will go up on a nearby site and will be connected to the old building by an underground tunnel.

Russian Gull Housed in Haifa

HAIFA. — A seagull from Russia was caught by a fisherman in the port on Wednesday. On one of its legs the gull wore a metal ring inscribed "Moskva E 92911."

The fisherman was casting a line for fish and caught the gull in his hook accidentally. It was handed to the Mt. Carmel Zoo.

Rumpus In Supreme Court

An uproar took place yesterday in the usually dignified and solemn chambers of the Supreme Court in Jerusalem and its judicial floors were engulfed in a flood of tea when an unsuccessful appellant refused to accept the Court's ruling and forcibly resisted his removal to prison.

The appellant, Zion Yehudai, had appealed against a sentence of six years' imprisonment imposed by a lower court which had found him guilty of burglary. He had been found guilty on the basis of a palm print identified as his which had been found in the burgled flat. He claimed that the police fingerprint expert was not qualified to give evidence as he did not have an academic diploma.

The Supreme Court upheld the lower court decision and found that the expert did not need such qualifications. At this point Yehudai claimed that he knew who the real burglar was, but the Court ordered him to present his "newly-discovered evidence" to the Attorney General.

After the court refused to continue with the hearing he forcibly resisted the attempts of several constables to remove him, and in the process crashed into the waitress who was bringing a tray of glasses of tea.

Rabbinical Judges Elect Officials

A meeting of all rabbinical judges (*dayanim*) in the country on Wednesday elected their two representatives to the appointments committee for *dayanim* as well as a committee of *dayanim* to deal with legal problems of rabbinical jurisprudence and all matters pertaining to *dayanim*.

At the suggestion of Chief Rabbi Nissim, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv Unterman was re-elected unanimously as one of the representatives to the appointments committee. Rabbi Eliezer Goldschmidt was elected as the other by secret ballot.

The appointments committee also consists of two representatives each from the Knesset, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Chief Rabbinate, plus two State Attorneys.

Rabbi Unterman stated that problems to be undertaken by the committee of *dayanim* included: equating the status of *dayanim* with that of corresponding judges because at present a *dayan* has the status, including the pay, of a magistrate; the passing of a law on contempt of court in rabbinical courts; reaction to those Knesset bills which encroach on the authority of the rabbinical courts or the Torah; the establishment of a special court for charity estates and conversion; to define who may act as an advocate in the rabbinical courts; improvements in rabbinical court work and closer contact between *dayanim*.

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Sale of tickets will continue only until available accommodation is fully booked.

I'm No Exile, Hlasko Says; Not Considering Emigre's Life

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Marek Hlasko, 27-year-old *enfant terrible* of Polish literature, is not even considering the possibility that he would be barred from returning to his homeland and looks upon the life of an emigre with "intense distaste."

These were the sentiments expressed by the young, handsome writer in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* in which he refuted reports he had been denied a return visa to Poland.

Repeating an earlier declaration that "a writer without a homeland is nothing," Mr. Hlasko said he had been caused great pain by statements published in Poland that he had refused to return home. He left Poland for a trip of Western Europe and came here from West Germany.

He explained that Polish Legation officials had merely stated that "it might take some time" before his papers were put in order.

Shortly, he said, he would return to Eilat, which he considers "a real pioneering outpost." He was somewhat dissatisfied with "the treatment" given him by various local newspapermen who were only interested "in pumping sensational stories from him."

On the other hand, he has met decent and simple folk in Eilat who "did not bother me about my opinion of Pasternak, but were concerned whether has enough to eat or live on."

Likes Eilat

Mr. Hlasko said he would like very much to spend the rest of his stay in Israel at the Red Sea port "if I can get any kind of work there." He dismissed those who disparaged his attempts to find manual employment in Eilat or Timna. Prior to his success as a writer he was a driver and mechanic.

"If I ever have a son, I should like him to live in Eilat and be proud, cruel and just," he declared.

The blond writer was wearing jeans, a U.S. Army fatigue jacket and a grey flannel shirt, with a dark blue woven tie.

Mr. Hlasko emphasized, "I have not been disappointed by my stay in the West, which was for me neither a disillusionment nor enlightenment. I was searching for new experiences and found them."

He said he had been prompted to come to Israel not only to see his many Jewish friends who emigrated here, but out of curiosity for the new State.

"I regard this beautiful country with great honour and a deep faith. As I have been here only a short time, I cannot express myself in easy 'infantile' phrases, but I can say that I have been very happy here," Mr. Hlasko declared, adding emphatically, "Whatever happens I shall definitely return here."

Concerning the Gan Shmuel incident, he declared, "I can only regard my expulsion from the kibbutz as something which wounded me deeply."

If he was capable of prayer, he said, he would pray all those coming here should find their place and happiness in this country. He explained that "like other Poles I am a Catholic who does not attend church." But he stressed he was a Christian in search of grace and faith. In general he believes that "the relationship between God and the writer, must be one of mutual tolerance, where both ignore the other."

When asked of the validity of the statement of a critic that he was "a romantic realist," he observed, "I see no point in commenting whilst others decide to regard me thus. In any case, I am too lackadaisical to talk of such matters."

His favourite writers are Feodor Dostoevski and William Faulkner, Hlasko said.

Asked his reasons, he said, "I like both milk and vodka; do I always have to explain myself?"

His work first saw print in 1952, and his first book — a collection of short stories called "The First Step in the Clouds" — was published in 1956.

No Faulkner

Speaking of his work, Hlasko declared, "I do not believe that my experiences can be fully conveyed to others. I do not possess the talent of a Faulkner but can only convey my personal truth and hope that others will believe in it."

He mentioned that many newspapermen had tried to convince him that his life and experiences were quite different from that which he personally portrayed, but he tended to discount such opinions.

During the interview, the writer hummed Russian and Polish folksongs alternately and kept quoting in English from Shakespeare's "Macbeth" such lines as, "The last syllable of recorded time."

After dwelling at length on the merits of the British film "Odd Man Out," for which he felt a great affinity, Mr. Hlasko disclosed that the American premiere of the film version of his book "The Eighth Day of the Week" would be held in New York on March 23.

This film was a Polish-German co-production, he explained. Another of the five film scenarios he has written was "Next to Paradise." He had just discovered that it was now being shown in Poland under the title of "Base of the Dead" with his name absent from the film credits.

BRITISH TRAVEL AGENTS HERE

A group of eight British travel agents arrived on Thursday night for a visit of six days as guests of the Government Tourist Corp. and El Al. They were accompanied by Mr. Ronald Nathan of the El Al office in London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In view of the expert imitation spare parts discovered of late in our "Electro" pressure cooker, we would ask our clients to apply at our office to have their cookers examined (only the cover need be brought along). Examination and instruction in use of pressure cooker is free of charge. Our address is: 27a Rehov Mizrahi, Tel Aviv, Tel. 83428. Our office is open daily between 8 a.m.-1 p.m.

MALBEN—JDC

Enterprises Division

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to the new building at 10 Rehov Hakiryah, Tel Aviv, Rooms 34-37,

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Restitution for Property Confiscated In Former Nazi-Occupied Territories

The final date for the submission of claims in Germany is MARCH 31, 1959

The Federal German Restitution Law entitles victims or their heirs to lodge claims for goods confiscated not only in Germany but in any of the former nazi-occupied countries as well, i.e. **France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Austria, Yugoslavia and Hungary**, on condition that proof can be supplied that the goods confiscated were brought to West Germany or Berlin.

The following articles were generally transferred to West Germany by the Germans:

Jewellery
Gold and Silver Objects
Foreign Currency

Goods
Equipment and Machinery of Factories and Workshops

It is essential that parties interested in submitting such claims apply **immediately** to any of the claims offices to ensure submission of their claims in good time.

Persons wishing to submit these claims themselves can obtain the necessary forms at offices of the Ministry of Finance, at any of the following addresses:

JERUSALEM — Ruppin Road.
TEL AVIV — 7 Rehov Dalet, Hakiryah.
HAIFA — Barclays Bank Building, 65 Derech Ha'atzmaut.

Claims should be despatched, by airmail, to the following address:

Hauptfreuhaender fuer Rueckerstattungsvermoegen, Berlin W 50, Nuernbergerstr. 53/55.

THE PUBLIC ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR PERSONAL RESTITUTION CLAIMS FROM ABROAD

Dr. Stefania Kreindler — BAT YAM
Siegfried Heilbrunn — CAPE TOWN

MARRIED

JOHANNESBURG,
February 14, 1959.

Immanuel and Lisa Devorah Kutzinsky
(née Zeckendorf)

are happy to announce the birth of

A DAUGHTER—NARDA

Sister to Liora, Assuta Hospital.
8 Rehov Huberman, Tel Aviv.

Menachem and Resi (nee Lion) Lowenthal

invite their family and friends to the BAR MITZVAH of their son

GIDEON

Reading of the Torah on Saturday, March 14, 1959 (פרשת תצוה) at the Synagogue of the Bilu School, 120 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, at 8.30 a.m. A reception will be held at Beit Lion, 7 Rehov Hamagid, Tel Aviv from 12 noon to 2 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

NOTICE

Chemical Works Dr. Weigert Ltd.

At the Board of Directors' meeting held today, March 5, 1959 in Haifa, the new Board of Directors was elected as follows:—

1. **Reuven Weigert**
2. **Akiva Itarostinezki**
3. **John Blasbalg**
4. **Biniamin Weigert**

As from March 6, 1959, every document, cheque, and promissory note will have to be signed by two of the first three directors, together with stamp of Chemical Works Dr. Weigert Ltd., in order to bind the enterprise.

Chemical Works Dr. Weigert Ltd.

MIFAL HAPAYIS DRAWING NEXT WEEK

THE JERUSALEM POST

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GERSHON AGRON

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Friday, March 6, 1959
26 Adar A, 5719, 25 Sha'ban, 1378

THERE are two generations of Jews who know Sholom Aleichem; that of the very old who were the last generation of the life he depicted and the very young who now read his works in Hebrew translation as a classic within the school curriculum. The middle generation, that came to the Western world, or that grew up there hardly knew him.

He was born exactly a hundred years ago today according to the Jewish calendar and lived and wrote through the period of the mass emigration from Eastern Europe to the West. He was the social historian of the life of his people, in the Old world where fate was already tugging at the roots and in the New world where new seeds of a great new Jewish life were beginning to germinate. But he was not a social historian in the formal sense of the word. His fiction described the people as they were more realistically than any sociologist, especially in their small villages. Every one of his characters lives for ever because he was immortalized in the genius of one of the great consummate artists of world literature. Sholom Aleichem has been compared with Dickens, with Mark Twain, with every writer of note who loved people, knew them, knew what made them tick. The fact is that all these writers had a heart large enough to love man, to understand all, to tell all and to have the gift of empathy. But when one has read just more than a little of Sholom Aleichem, even if one were born and reared in the West, one obtains a life-long sympathy and understanding for the experience of the Jewish people in their life in Eastern Europe.

That is why it is such an important thing that the works of Sholom Aleichem should have been translated from Yiddish so successfully into Hebrew and should be a text in our Israel schools. For through them children learn something of a Jewish past which tragedy has almost completely effaced. It is possible to suggest too, that the writings of Sholom Aleichem, which are equally popular with children from Oriental communities, might prove a valuable factor in the cultural approximation of the Eastern European and Oriental sections of our nation.

What we have to be careful of is not to imagine that because the Oriental children like Sholom Aleichem so much, this means that they have some kind of far, far-off atavistic sympathy for East European Jewry. They may or they may have not; but when one asks a few of the children in the seventh and eighth grades why they like to read him, their answer is quite simple: "Because he writes such interesting stories." There can be no greater tribute to any writer than that. Indeed one of the great problems of our educational authorities today is that they are finding it most difficult to interest the younger generation in the classical Hebrew works.

An interesting aspect of the celebration of the centenary of the writer's birth is the interest that is being displayed in his works in the Iron Curtain countries. After the decimation of the great Yiddish writers which took place during the Stalinist period and the lack of opportunity given in the Soviet Union to the development of Yiddish culture, in contrast to that afforded to the literature of other nationalities in the USSR, one wonders why so much should now be made there of the centenary of this Yiddish writer.

Is the reason because this is an opportunity to show the world an alibi; that the USSR never really was hostile to the Yiddish writers as witness the tributes to the one now being celebrated? Or is it simply the first harbinger of a new period of toleration and encouragement of Yiddish literature in the USSR? The answer lies entirely in the hands of those who direct these policies there.

Khrushchev Must Improve Position at Home

Russian People Want a Quiet Life

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

ONE would have thought that the size of the Soviet Union, the thinness of the people on the ground (particularly in the Soviet Far East), the magnitude of its own undeveloped resources, the strength of its military machine, the revolution in strategy caused by the development of guided missiles, and the changed attitude to war caused by nuclear weapons would have developed in the Soviet Government a marked desire to count its blessings (not least among these being space and self-sufficiency), cross its fingers, and live quietly. Instead we get this constant uproar. Why?

Certainly the Soviet people have no wish for uproar. They want at almost any cost a quiet life and a chance to enjoy the belated recompense for infinite suffering and privation. Doubtless, as in every country, there are a few imbeciles, in and out of the armed forces, who think in terms of "preventive" wars: but these are kept quieter in Russia than they are in, for example, America, and I am sure that they cut no appreciable amount of ice.

As for the Government — Mr. Khrushchev, at 65, is plainly a man in a hurry; he is determined to transform the face of the Soviet Union before he dies and to go down to history as the great reforming leader. A major war is the last thing he wants in his lifetime, and he knows very well that if he blundered into one he would go down to history, if such a thing could then be said to exist, as the wind-bag who wrecked his country and the world.

What is more, Mr. Khrushchev has been at great pains to contract out of what might be called the moral obligation to adopt a war-like attitude. More than three years ago, at the 20th Party Congress, in the opening speech, the memory of which was soon obliterated by the notorious secret speech, he publicly and formally drafted a major amendment to the Leninist canon by declaring that the doctrine of the inevitability of war no longer held good: the advance of Communism could and would continue without the wars which Lenin, in the dear old days of Paaschendaele, thought necessary and desirable in the interests of material progress.

This amendment was a milestone in the evolution of Communist theory (I use the word "Communist" out of of respect for the Russians, who still think it means something), the importance of which has not yet been widely appreciated in the West. It still stands.

Why, then, this ceaseless display of brinkmanship on the part of Mr. Khrushchev? Why, confident in his own strength and in the gathering might and prosperity of the Soviet Union, doesn't he sit back and relax and simply wait until the Western Governments get tired of cold war attitudes and find themselves compelled to meet him on his own terms? Why can't he leave the Middle East alone? Why can't he leave Berlin alone?

Not Interested in M.E.

The Soviet people are not at all interested in the Middle East: if they realized how close to the wind their Government had been sailing, their hair would stand on end. They are alarmed about Western Germany. They would like some sort of a showdown before the West Germans get atomic missiles. So would their leaders; but Mr. Khrushchev's most immediate anxiety about Germany is not, I think, West German rearmament but the chronic demoralization of East Germany, which, getting out of hand, could lead to new troubles in the other satellites, above all in Poland.

The Soviet people are not interested in the satellites: they were shocked when the Hungarian uprising showed them that the Soviet Army was acting as a repressive force in a country which was supposed, inexplicable as it might seem, to love the Soviet Army. Mr. Khrushchev could never take the people into his confidence about East Germany; so the blame has to be put on the West, and this is all too easy. Mr. Khrushchev, further, is not only determined to stage another summit conference, but also, I believe, really needs one to strengthen his own position, *vis-à-vis* the Soviet people, perhaps also *vis-à-vis* the Chinese. Hence much of his hectoring.

So, that by and large, although all the Russians want is a quiet life, the dynamic aspects of Mr. Khrushchev's foreign policy, as presented to his people, paradoxically arouse less criticism and dissent than the dynamic aspects of his domestic policy, which are really doing some good.

In a word, when it comes to foreign policy, the West has the Soviet leadership to deal with—and only the Soviet leadership, which makes it essential for it to understand what it can of the contradictions in which that leadership finds itself involved, partly as a result of the conflict between ideological habits of mind and the realities of power politics.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev bids farewell to Mr. Harold Macmillan at the end of the British Prime Minister's 10-day visit this week. Looking on are the British Foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd (centre), and Soviet Deputy Premier, Anastas Mikoyan (left).

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says he wouldn't mind giving away his salary if he could keep the deductions."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Competition In Industry Wanted

COMMENTING on Mr. Sapir's proposal to launch a major drive to bring in productive capital, Herut writes that the large-scale funds we need to expand our industry and absorb immigrants cannot be attracted until we establish an economic climate that will guarantee investors free initiative and competition and fair play.

Davar (Histadrut) finds the Herut and General Zionist criticism of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry without foundation. It is strange to hear them talk about favouritism when their own Mr. Susayeff practised it when he was Deputy Minister, or demand more planning when they advocate economic anarchy.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) repeats its objections to the abolition of rationing, charging it will establish an unfair polarity of rich and poor and damage popular morale.

Hatzofe (National Religious) is convinced that the Government could find a good deal of the sum needed to pay for immigration if it set its own expenditures in order, while the new levies adopted instead will only stimulate inflation by increasing total government spending.

Ha'aretz (non-party) charges that instead of refuting the accusations levelled in its columns by Shabtai Tevet against the Haifa administration, Mapai has resolved to evasion, distortion and defamation of the paper.

Parliamentary Report — By Lea Ben Dor

A Creak in the Machinery

MR. Nir is probably an excellent choice for Knesset Speaker. His legal training will help him unravel the tricky procedural problems that still crop up frequently. His many years of service in the labour movement assure him respect. Circumstances gave him the support of the Opposition. The National Religious bloc, which might well have decided to oppose him owing to his stand on traditional orthodoxy, chose to consider him the lesser evil of the two available candidates.

Why then is it generally considered that Mapai has suffered a serious setback? How many people are going to vote for Ahdut Ha'avoda just because Mr. Nir was elected Speaker? Probably not one. It is not here that the danger to Mapai lies, but within its own, over-rigid organization. The failure to juggle another Mapai Speaker into office to replace Mr. Sprinzak has simply been interpreted as a creak in the party machinery.

Mapai Knesset members have a good deal to say about it. For a week after Sprinzak's death it was considered unseemly to discuss the matter of his succession, though of course the other parties felt less delicate about this. Even after that no meetings of the Mapai Knesset faction were called. "Other parties met to discuss proposals. In Mapai everything is run at the centre nowadays. The Committee of Four appointed to study the problem (Messrs. Eshkol, Namir, Josephthal, and Govrin), included only one Knesset member. The rest of us did not even know what was going on. How do they expect that to work? Many of us thought that Guri (chairman of the Finance Committee) should have been persuaded to stand. If the faction as a whole had appealed to him he probably would not have refused. It would have made a difference. But the party is just a rubber stamp now." The truth was that the top echelons of the party were quite certain that the election would, in the end, be automatic, even with a comparative newcomer to the Knesset like Mr. Locker as the candidate.

•

IF Mapai was dictatorial and over-confident, some of the other parties were patently illogical. Mapam did not want Mr. Nir because Herut were pushing his candidacy. "But we want somebody important, distinguished. Give up a Cabinet member and we will vote for him," they said to Mapai. Would Mr. Shitrit, Minister of Police, who has never had anything to do with the Knesset really have made a satisfactory Speaker? It is doubtful. But Mapam were willing to vote for him. If Mapai's efforts had been concentrated in this direction from the first they would probably been able to get their choice elected.

Instead, they began negotiations with the Orthodox bloc, not on the qualities required in the next Speaker, but on some technical details in connection with the registration-as-a-Jew problem. It is claimed that agreement had all but been reached when a spanner was thrown into the works by the Progressives. A small party in a coalition is always afraid of having its cooperation taken for granted. Owing to the new wave of immigration there is now no prospect of their getting the middle-bracket tax relief they had confidently expected. Moreover, did not Mapai treat the Oved Hazioni shabbily in the matter of the Histadrut elections? Much against the will of Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, his party decided by a close vote to abstain in the election of the Speaker "because both candidates are being put forward for political reasons, and not on their own merits." This now left Mapai stripped of the support of all three coalition partners. It was perhaps not unnatural that under such circumstances the negotiators for the Religious bloc should have put up their requirements a little further still, practically to the point at which they stood last summer, when it was decided to allow the Religious ministers to resign from the Cabinet rather than accede to their demands.

•

AT this stage somebody in Mapai suddenly got back to reality. The election of Mr. Nir was a matter of presuge only as long as Mapai fought against it. There was no intrinsic reason why he should not be Speaker. It was certainly not a matter for which it was worth making any kind of political sacrifice. Thus, at the last moment, when everybody expected the nomination of a "surprise" candidate who could also pull in the votes of the Mapam and the Progressives, the surprise was that there was no surprise. It was the first really sensible move by Mapai since the beginning of the struggle.

There were other anomalies. How could the orthodox deliberately vote for a candidate who is opposed to the religious compulsion which they seek? They plainly felt that this required some explaining, for they issued a statement after the vote saying that, as neither candidate was acceptable from the religious point of view, they chose the one who at least also represented a small party, i.e. did not belong to Mapai. It was much easier to visualise the impassioned speech Mr. Wahrhaftig might have made, setting out why it went against their conscience to elevate Mr. Nir to this high position. And at one time, when Ahdut Ha'avoda said that they might be prepared to drop Mr. Nir, Herut insisted that in that case they would propose him themselves...

Now the whole argument is finished. Everybody has had a glimpse of the parties' aims and methods. A new argument has flared up over whether their vacant deputy speakership should go to Mapai, to replace Mr. Sprinzak, or to Ahdut Ha'avoda, to replace Mr. Nir. But neither party seems to care very greatly, and it is quite likely that the Knesset will have to get along for the remaining months with just seven deputies after all.

Praying for the Soviet Government

By S.J. GOLDSMITH

LONDON. — THE Prayer Book of the Moscow Jewish Religious Community has several features which are a departure from the traditional Prayer Books in use for the past few hundred years.

This *Siddur* has a Hebrew flyleaf in the traditional style, but also an additional Russian flyleaf which calls it: The Peace Prayer Book.

We also find examples of the Peace motif in the text. Page six contains famous sayings of our Sages about peace — only the text and no comment. There could be no objection to that from the religious point of view, and for all we know the Sages might have referred to peace in our time, and not necessarily to the Millennium. An unusual feature is, however, the special prayer for peace: "God in Heaven, bless the Government of the U.S.S.R., the Defender of Peace in the whole Universe, Amen." This is followed by a special prayer for the Soviet Government on the traditional lines of the prayer for the Tsar and his family, which used to be printed in the old-time Prayer Books of Russian Jewry, except that instead of Nikolai Alexandrovitch we have *The Government of the U.S.S.R.*; and there is also an addition: *May the Almighty guard the Soviet Government from every calamity and pitfall, and may He spare it from sorrow and tort, and may He make all its enemies tumble before it, and may it succeed wherever it turns. Amen.*

It seems that there are Russian Jews who cannot read the Hebrew text, for, as in many Anglo-Saxon countries, in this Prayer Book the *Kaddish* is rendered phonetically in non-Hebrew characters.

The calendar in the Prayer Book runs until September 21, 1960, which is the end of the Jewish year. One would assume from it that Russian Jews celebrate not only the High holidays and the three Festivals, but also Hanukka, Purim and Lag Ba'omer, and Tisha B'av.

I am indebted for this Prayer Book to my old and good friend Yehiel Nahari. While on a business trip to Moscow he went to the Synagogue on a Wednesday morning, and was resigned to praying on his own; to his great surprise he found a *minyan*, which turned out to be the 12th on that weekday morning. It transpired that on Saturdays they have up to 30 *minyanim*. They explained to him that the young people pray very early on Saturdays so that they can manage to be in time for work... In the office of Rabbi Levin there is an alms box, and part of the contributions will go towards the publication of a second edition of the Prayer Book in 1960. Visitors from abroad are asked to give their donations in *rubles*.

Chief Rabbi I. I. Levin

תפלה
לשלום המשלה

סי שברך אבותינו אברהם
יצחק ויעקב חטחן כים דרך
ובמים עזים נתיבה הוא יברך
וישמור וינצור ויעזור וירומם
ויגדל וינשא למעלה.
את ממשלת
ממסר
חמרוש דויד הוא יחיה
וישמרה ומגל דרה ויציחה
ויתן נגיח יצילה ויפיל
שונאיה לפניה וגבול אשר
תקנה תצליח.
ונאמר אמן!

A page from the Moscow prayer-book.

NATURE NOTES

Philemon and Baucis Settle In

I HAVE been presented with two budgerigars, the tiny Australian parakeets that are now obtainable in our pet shops. When asked what colour I preferred, I said the green ones. Actually, I think the dark-blue ones are the prettiest, but as these are the result of breeding in captivity, and the wild budgerigar is the green one, I believe that the latter are hardier, though I may be mistaken.

Well, here are my budgies, standing right by my desk, and already beginning to give me pleasure, though they have only been in these new surroundings for a few days and I can't let them fly around yet. When I put them into the cage, the male escaped, and we had a job catching him without his suffering injury. My young grandson got him twice, but was bitten so energetically he let go both times. At long last he caught him in a paper bag.

It took them a few hours to quieten down after the journey and the excitement, but soon they started feeding. At first they fluttered when I reached into the cage, but now they come and sit on te food-trough even before I have withdrawn my hand.

I have to report one sad lapse, at least a lapse from the reputation they have of being invariably kind and loving to each other. When the food first arrives, Philemon insists on sitting right on the edge of the trough, and Baucis has to make do with what he strews around the floor. Only when he has had his fill, does he allow her to come up. Most of the time, they snuggle against each other, clean each other's feathers, and behave perfectly according to tradition.

P.A.

Musical Programmes Not Balanced

Readers' Letters

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to Mr. Vernon Amber's complaint that Kol Yisrael broadcasts too much classical music, and the reply of Mr. Petrushka, the Assistant Director of Music Programmes (your issue of February 3), I agree with Mr. Amber and also ask to whom Kol Yisrael actually caters? Is it only for those who fill the Mann Auditorium five times to hear an I.P.O. programme, or for the hundreds of thousands wanting to hear something else? Almost everywhere else the morning hours are devoted to light music.

It is a kind of radio dictatorship to arbitrarily fill up so much of the time with records of classical music. We pay annual fees to hear what we like, and not to switch to the neighbouring countries... By the way, could we also have a little less of Shoshana Damari; is she not overdone?

Yours, etc.,
MOSHE BEN-YAISCH

Beersheba, February 3.

•

Sir, — I believe Mr. Petrushka's letter voices the opinion of the great majority of your readers. I love every minute of the classical music programmes and I enjoy the light music of Strauss, Offenbach and others, but I could live very well indeed without Elvis and his dizzy pals.

Yours, etc.,
E. EPSTEIN

Haifa, February 8

•

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should hate to think that Kol Yisrael might reduce the amount of serious music broadcast, this being, in fact, none too high. In particular it would be a pity if the type of music relayed in "Morning Melodies" were to be changed, it being, at present, just the right type for beginning the day — whether the description "classical" is accurate or not. (Apart from the Hebrew songs section, which I think we might well do without so early in the day, particularly those of the hearty "Maim, maim" type!).

Yours, etc.,
RUTH BARNES

Rehovot, February 8.

QUALITY OF MERCY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mrs. Ida B. Davidowitz refers twice, in her review of Habimah's production of the "Merchant of Venice," in today's *Post*, to Portia's beauty, wit, wisdom and love. I believe that Prof. F. Lyman Windolph of the University of Pennsylvania in his essay, "Shakespeare and the Law," is much closer to the mark in his appreciation of Portia:

"I have left Portia to the last, because she has come to be regarded, almost by acclamation, as one of the most delightful of Shakespeare's heroines. I do not altogether share this sense of admiration. In my opinion the quality-of-mercy speech scarcely deserves the praise that has been lavished upon it. If we are to continue to require school children to memorize passages from Shakespeare, I can think of twenty speeches containing better poetry. At all events Portia did not take her own advice to heart. She delivered a homily to Shylock on the subject of mercy, but showed no mercy to him when the tables were turned. Moreover, she had at times an unctuous manner of speaking that I find rather disagreeable. Not long after welcoming Lorenzo and Jessica to her house she remarked smugly:

"'I never did repent for doing good, Nor shall not now,' and added:

"'This comes too near the praising of myself.'

"I think it did come too near. Even in the eloquent speech beginning 'You see me, Lord Bassanio, where I stand,' she described herself in glowing terms as one not so old but she might learn, no so dull but she could learn, and having a 'gentle spirit.'" I suggest that it would have been better to let Bassanio discover these good qualities for himself. A friend of mine, a woman, was once asked at a dinner party what character in fiction she would choose to marry if the choice were open to her. She answered that she could not decide between Mr. Rochester and Bagheera the panther. If a like question were propounded to me, Rosalind would be at the top of the list or close to it, but Portia would be quite far down."

Yours, etc.,
J. BENSION

Tel Aviv, February 27.

ABSTRACT ART

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In connection with the discussion in your columns on abstract art, history shows us that art always swung to and fro between two poles: a naturalistic and a mathematical style. The latter appears under various names — the ornamental, the decorative, and now the abstract style. In their present form, both ends are dead ends. Beyond them we leave the realm of art and enter the realm of craft and workmanship.

The naturalistic artist is overwhelmed by the world around him; the abstract artist is locked up in his own interior world. Great art will always be found somewhere between those poles.

Yours, etc.,
"MUSICIAN"
(Name and Address Supplied)

Tel Aviv, February 28.

GERMAN FILM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In reply to your correspondent's letter asking why the film "Paradies und Feuerofen" has been banned (your issue of February 8), we should like to point out that the Film Censorship Board has not banned the showing of the documentary film — "Garden of Eden and the Melting Pot" —and the conditions under which it will be shown to the public are still being considered.

Yours, etc.,
L. GREENSPON
Chairman,
Film Censorship Board
Ministry of Interior

Jerusalem, February 18.

TEACHING ENGLISH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In a reader's letter in your issue of February 20, your correspondent pointed out — *inter alia* — the general failure of our methods of teaching English. I think it is high time that the antiquated system of teaching English in English only be abolished.

No matter what educators may say or what authorities they may cite, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the gross failure of our students in English is ample proof that the present approach is unworkable in this country. English should be taught in this country with the help of Hebrew.

Yours, etc.
ARTHUR GLASS

Tel Aviv, February 23.

TICKET DISPOSAL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have a suggestion to make with regard to Tel Aviv's cleanliness campaign which would also prove convenient to the public.

Would it not be possible to install small receptacles for used tickets on the seats near the exit doors of buses? The natural time to dispose of one's ticket is when alighting, and then one doesn't have to look for the basket hung on trees or poles, as the bus never stops right beside it in any case.

I saw such baskets in buses in several European countries. They were fitted to the height of the seat, were small and oblong and took up very little space. They were used by everyone and there was no problem of cleaning up streets littered with used bus tickets.

Yours, etc.
RACHEL KADMAN

Tel Aviv, February 9.

VISITOR'S THANKS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — This is a letter of thanks to Israel for a unique and most enjoyable holiday — exactly nine days crammed with the most varied and interesting experiences and during which I met so many charming people.

As a travel agent, the simple courtesy of the airport staff at Lydda airport immediately impressed me. As we stepped out of our plane into the evening drizzle, a pleasant young man charged up with a bundle of umbrellas and the male passengers were mobilized to escort the ladies into the shelter of the reception hall where customs and police formalities were completed quickly and without fuss.

This quiet friendliness followed me throughout my stay, from the many citizens, who, in so many languages, directed me on the streets, to the ex-headmaster from Germany who proudly took me on a conducted tour of "his" kibbutz, gave me charming hospitality and a lecture on the latest techniques for milking eight cows at a time, as well as a lecture on astrology. I received a number of invitations from new acquaintances, saw young soldiers give up their seats to aged Arabs in the "Egged" bus to Nazareth and was stunned to have tips politely but firmly refused (my French compatriots please note!).....

My happiest memories? Hard to say: the meal in the sun in the restaurant beside the lovely Sea of Galilee with the delicious lake fish, the Carmel "Hock"; Nazareth was what I expected and I thoroughly immersed myself in its old-world charm; the Beduin Camel Market, slightly incongruous in modern and blooming Beersheba, and the moon landscape of the Dead Sea; all will long remain in my memory. I was duly impressed by bustling Tel Aviv and admired the beauty of Haifa. But Jerusalem with its luminous atmosphere by day and the starry nights, its splendid views, quaint corners and the buildings hewn, as if it were, out of the solid rock, will probably take first place...

Yours, etc.,
H. BOCK, Travel Agent

Paris, February 11.

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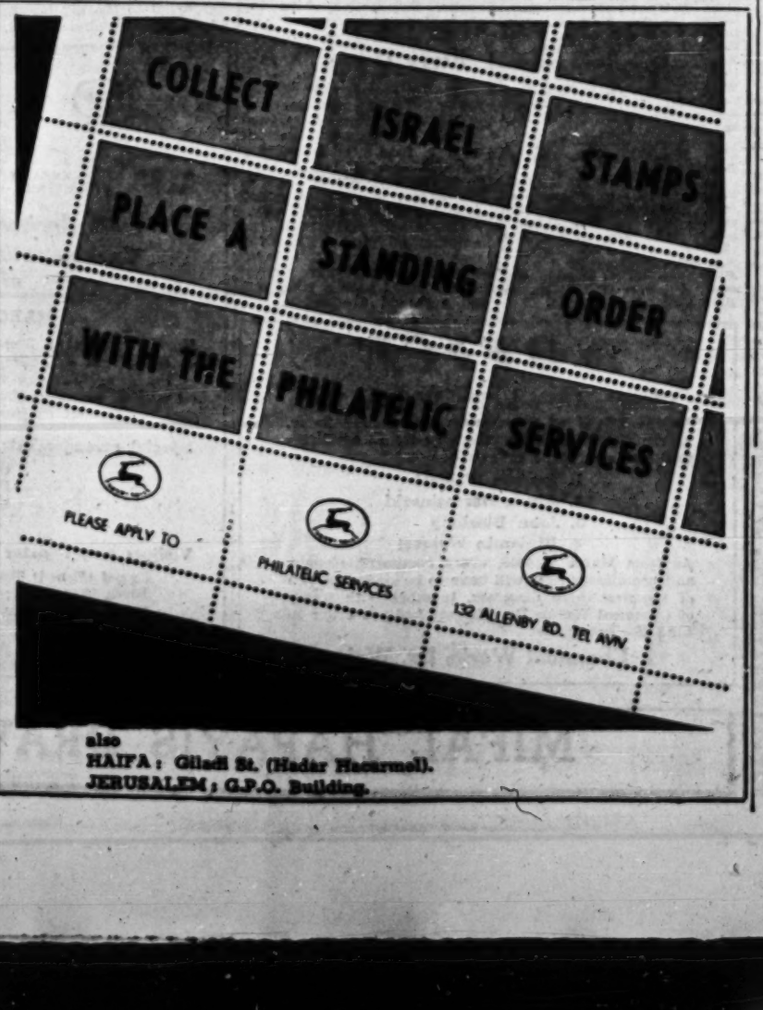

also
HAIFA: Giladi St. (Hadar Hacarmel).
JERUSALEM: G.P.O. Building.

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CARPE DIEM

CITIZENS RALLY TO AID 'MARCH OF DIMES'

By a Special Correspondent

A thin, tired woman said in a low voice that she could no longer keep her child at home — "my husband is a drunkard and can't stand to look at the deformity of the boy."

A young Bulgarian woman on crutches asked for help towards her dowry so she could marry.

A worker from Jaffa said it was difficult for him to carry his two invalid children up and down from their top-floor apartment every day. Couldn't something on the ground floor be found for the family?

For a small group of men and women called the Aids Committee, such requests have become a tragic routine. Like all the volunteer workers of the Ilanshil-Polio Organization, the Committee is familiar with the many shapes of human suffering caused by a still vicious disease — infantile paralysis.

After a spectacular decline in the disease following the introduction of Salk vaccine in 1956 (incidence in Israel went down to 57 cases in the year of the national inoculation programme) hopes were high that the polio was on its way to eradication. But the virus proved tricky and last summer, a new epidemic hit Israel leaving behind almost 600 new cases — although medical authorities say this figure would have been higher were it not for the inoculation programme. The vaccine is now proved to be from 40-90 per cent effective.

Helping Victim and Family

It is the aftermath of the disease with which Ilanshil copes—helping with both the victim and his family in the long laborious effort towards rehabilitation that follows the acute stage of the illness.

Many of the 3,000 children under Ilanshil care are social cases. They have to be taken to and from clinics, schools, and summer camps. Expenditure on transport alone in the Tel Aviv area last year was IL30,000.

Parents of young children know that shoes must be changed several times a year. The same is true of a polio-stricken child, with the difference that orthopedic shoes cost from IL30 to IL85 a pair. Frequent changes are also needed in crutches, braces and even wheelchairs (Israel has one of the youngest polio-prone age groups in the world). Ilanshil spent some IL30,000 last year on those appliances.

The summer day camps founded for the handicapped children — incidentally bringing respite to overburdened parents — have had gratifying results, say the authorities. The feeling of belonging, the spirit of competition and the increased self-confidence developed by the children are brought about not so much by direct therapeutical aid as through sports and group programmes. In swimming and in play, the children also bring into play muscles which need to be active.

In an extension of this scheme, winter sports clubs are to be opened by Ilanshil — the first will be inaugurated in Ramat Gan in the spring—with pingpong tables, javelin throwing apparatus, and room for basketball as well as wheel chairs. As with summer camps, transport will be the most expensive item in the estimated IL16,900 needed yearly to run such a club.

Ilanshil was founded after the first 1950 epidemic in Israel which left 1,600 cases in its wake. Dr. Howard Rusk, a U.S. rehabilitation expert, was invited to Israel and, among other things, advised the setting up of a volunteer organization to educate the public in the problems of polio and to be ready to help the medical authorities in case of another epidemic. Today the organization has 30 branches throughout the country with 20,000 regular contributors, and works in close cooperation with the Ministries of Health and Social Welfare.

Public Awakened

It is to a public increasingly aware of the problems of polio that Ilanshil looks for its support. With this year's campaign already under way, schoolchildren are donating their prutot for Ilanshil stamps, Supersol and the *tzorkhaniot* report that customers are willingly taking their change in 50 pruta stamps; housewives have set up cardboard Ilanshil fillers in their homes, to be covered with 100 pruta coins; and service stations throughout the country are selling Ilanshil stickers to motorists.

A responsive public is taking to heart Ilanshil's statement of purpose: "It is the duty of every citizen to provide the means for a rehabilitation programme that will help our handicapped children and adults become constructive and self-supporting citizens of our State."

Mucki and Alex entertain the children in the Rehabilitation Ward at Asaf Harofe Hospital at Zerifond. This Ward takes Polio victims from all over the country. Photo by Suffrin

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Hahn

STARTLING news of brother's impending nuptials burst on us like a thunderclap. Of course we have discussed the possibility for years and followed his varied adventures with breathless interest, hope and sometimes despair, but the actual event takes us by surprise, triggering off a great panic in Naharlya and causing the female members of the family to run around looking for hats and other suitable wedding garments. Son adroitly avoids having his haircut until we set out, thinking thus to get out of it for another few weeks, but is foiled by being dropped at the barber's on the way.

•

WE arrive at the wedding with a large number of trunks and paper bags containing our lunch and our best clothes. The hostess looks somewhat alarmed until we assure her that we are all going away again directly we see that everything is properly performed. The bride, who is trying, without marked success, to look demure under her veil, gives the impression that she would like to be holding a pencil rather than a bouquet so that she could take notes for an article on getting married, while the groom is so busy taking photographs that the rabbi has to catch him by his coattails to lead him to his place before the ceremony can proceed. Son, who has returned from the barber's, looking resplendent and delightfully perfumed, is entrusted with a corner of the canopy. Have to keep a careful eye on him in case he gets married instead of his uncle, as they are both very confused.

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WAS very much against giving four-year-old Alisa a candle to hold and am not really surprised when she gets line to herself with it. This, however, does not upset her so much as receiving a cascade of champagne on her head when the first cork drawn shoots in her direction. She decides that she doesn't like weddings and retires howling to the kitchen, where she is consoled with a mincing machine. Afterwards she drinks some of the champagne and gets rather tipsy, staggering about like a very small, befrilled Bacchus.

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SON is also somewhat affected by the champagne and becomes very gracious and social, chatting wittily with strangers in a most suave and urbane way. This is a great improvement on his usual manner but will, am afraid, prove somewhat expensive to keep up. Daughter remains her usual serious self, unlike her mother who has to suppress a strong tendency to sing and dance and bring disgrace upon the family.

•

AS we prepare to go back to Naharlya the happy couple appears on the balcony and we gather in the street below, clapping and cheering. There we are joined by some native Tel Avivians who, under the impression that we are starting a political demonstration, join in the noise, dividing themselves impartially into booers and cheerers. We slip quietly away when they begin to throw stones and hope they can think of a suitable explanation for the policeman whom we meet on the next corner and send to the scene of the uproar.

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ON the way home remember that nobody made any speeches and mentally compose several very moving and impressive perorations which I shall use at the very next celebration where champagne is dispensed.

HERE is an assortment of hints that come in useful when pottering about the house.

NAILS IN BLOCKS AND CONCRETE. You can buy steel nails which are guaranteed to penetrate concrete. You'll find, however, that a couple of hard blows will only bend the nail. The secret here is to give rapid, light taps; not hard enough to bend the nail but sufficient to chip a tiny bit off the concrete with each blow. Patience and care is the watchword here. If you think that using only light blows is too tedious, remember that it would take you ten times as long if you had to insert a wooden plug in the concrete for your nail.

If you give really light blows, and the concrete is not too strong, you may even be able to use ordinary wire nails in concrete. Incidentally, some people swear that dipping nails first in machine oil, kerosene or camphor oil makes them penetrate cement blocks more easily. Try it.

PLASTIC WOOD. Make your own plastic wood for filling up holes in wood, or repairing the damage caused by a slipped chisel. Save the saw dust when sawing or sanding, sift it through a household sieve, then grind it finely in an ordinary meat-grinder. Mix a little of it with crystal ('pear drop') cement to make rapid drying plastic wood, or with plastic glue for really 'solid' wood. You may add a small nut of brown shoe polish to give the wood the correct tint. When dry, plastic wood can be sanded, sawn, planed, drilled. It will take nails, screws — and even a good polish. If you have to fill in a large volume, apply the plastic wood in thin layers. It will contract on drying.

ROTTING WINDOW FRAMES. You may find that the frame around a fixed or sliding window is rotting slowly with moisture, and the paint is peeling. Probably it is the fault of the architect who has designed the window in such a way that the condensation which forms on the pane collects at the bottom and cannot flow away because the frame slopes inwards towards the pane. This is especially likely to happen in such damp rooms as the bathroom or the kitchen, which are also the most likely to have sliding windows. The solution is simple: Drill a small hole through the wooden frame, outwards.

PTILIA. If get a leak in your p'tilia, you can have it soldered by your local plumber. If one of the parts breaks, you can buy a replacement for it. However, there is one part of the p'tilia which frequently gives trouble, and for which you cannot buy a replacement. If the small cog wheel that adjusts the wick comes off its handle, do not despair. Make a cut with a fine-bladed hacksaw down the shank of the handle for about 3 mm. Assemble the handle in place, and mount the cogwheel on it. Now splay the two prongs of the handle slightly with the aid of a screwdriver, and the cogwheel can never slip off again.

HANDYMAN

Yael Dayan:

Soldier and Storyteller

By Paul Kohn

YAEL ("Yula") Dayan, the 20-year-old daughter of Ruth and Moshe Dayan, returned to Israel last week blazing her own trail of fame after the publication of her book, "New Face in the Looking Glass," a novel based largely on her personal experiences, entirely away from the limelight of her famous parents. And judging by the retinue of publishers, film and television producers, editors, reporters and fans following her, she promises to remain in the spotlight for some time to come. The first instalment of a Hebrew version of the novel appears in today's "Ma'ariv."

Already she has followed her autobiography up with a T.V. play, will be technical adviser to the filming of her novel and plans a second book. She has even managed to refuse Hollywood and Swedish film offers. At this stage she is about the most independent and confident *femme du monde* of any 20-year-old (her birthday was last month) one is likely to encounter.

Yael much resembles her father, particularly when she produces a rare grin. She is small, strongly built, has a handsome well-modelled bone structure between straight long flowing black hair in the Left Bank style, quick flashing green-brown eyes and a perfect complexion which never sees powder or lipstick (not even before the T.V. cameras). Her longish fingernails add a feminine touch to her hands. But it is her voice that is most captivating — soft, demure, a little husky.

Publishers Jump

Leaning back in her chair, lighting the cigarette (she smokes 20 a day) in her six-inch-long black holder, Yael explained that her book was snapped up by the publishers Weidenfeld and Nicolson (of Bournemouth fame) in Britain, the World Publishing Company in the U.S. and Julliard of Paris. She is in good company, the British firm having published Montgomery, the American one de Gaulle, and the French Francoise Sagan. "New Face in the Looking Glass" is the story of an Israel girl soldier, her life in the army and out of it, and her two love affairs.

Why did she write the book in English? "It will have wider appeal abroad than in Israel, and I am equally at home writing Hebrew or English," Yael said. She speaks good English, with a distinct sabra accent.

"I have been wanting to write a book since my schooldays. For a year of my army service I took notes," she related. On completion of her army service, she packed a few clothes — "abroad I wear only Maskit" — and set off for a cottage in the fishing village of Doelan, Brittany, on France's Atlantic coast. The house belongs to M. and Mme. André Favereau, the French Consul-General in Jerusalem.

Brittany Idyll

M. Favereau wrote to an old fisherman, Calvarré, to look after Yael, and he would bring her fresh fish every day and chop the wood. She did the cooking herself, spent the evenings in the village bistro. She wrote her book in longhand, and when she got tired she took long walks along the rough cliffs and the bays of the Brittany coast. She also had a bicycle.

Calvarré would tell her stories of the sea and the old days when he had called at Beirut and Haifa. Yael felt contented at Doelan, and finished her 240-page novel in six months. She sent the first 30 pages to her agent (MCA) in New York, and eagerly awaited a reply. It was not long in coming, the telegram reading "Material magnificent please send more." The agents corrected her copy.

"New Face in the Looking Glass" is Yael's first book, but not the first writing that she has had published. As a teenager she placed articles in "Ma'ariv" and "Davar." She ran a youth column and a series of competitions that showed originality and imagination.

She was born in Nahalal in 1939. The Dayans moved to Jerusalem in 1950 and later to Tel Aviv. Yael managed to get in a year at the Hebrew University — political science and international relations — before she took off for America, having finished school early. There, invited to "say a few words" at an Israel Bonds meeting, she delivered so successful an impromptu speech that in a short time she was on a lecture tour of 30 U.S. cities and was heading for more when the Sinai Campaign came. She was 17 and a half at the time she came back a day or so before the Sinai campaign when she was due for military service. Her mother met her at the airport. After a few hours sleep, Yael lined up at the recruiting office at the Kirya in Tel Aviv. A day later she was carrying her kitbag. She met her father only on her first leave, after he had completed his greatest campaign.

It took Yael five months before she joined the officers' course, and by the end of her two years' service she was a Segen. Since then she has appeared in London newspapers with Danny Kaye, above the caption "Me and the Lieutenant." After her arrival here last week, she reported for reserve duty.

Yael sold the film rights to her book to Kenwood Films of Britain and expects shooting to start in October; the outdoor photography will be done here. She will cowrite the script and act as technical adviser, and has stipulated that the film be in black and white. She will not act in it.

She has written and sold to Britain's ITV an hour-long play entitled "Who is strong?", a story about a border incident. She herself appeared several times on television in France and England, and also lectured to student groups in London and Oxford.

A book of three "longish short stories" is her next literary step. One of the stories, "The Wedding Ring," she thought of on a plane. It concerns a 40-year-old woman who uses a wedding ring in defence against frivolous men. A second story, "To Envy the Frightened" tells about a man who did not know the meaning of fear, but desired that his son should.

Yael says she is now more concerned about her writing than personal life. Marriage? "Twenty-four is early enough, though I would not be certain that it won't happen to me before that."

For relaxation Yael loves theatre-going and dancing.

Her father and mother are among the very few people who have already read her book. "I cannot look at it from a detached point of view," Ruth Dayan says, "But I do not think it is so bad," she adds with a broad smile.

PEN FRIENDS

GIOVANNI ZAFFAGUINI, Ravenna, Italy, Via Teatro Tuscanee, interested in youth hostelling, is ready to exchange stamps with Israelis.

ANNETTE RITA STRAUCHLER, 22, of 1648 Bathgate Ave., Bronx 57, New York, U.S.A., wishes to have pen friends in Israel. Her hobbies are music, cinema, collecting items.

RUTH BERNSTEIN, 22, of 4060 Coté Street, Catherine Rd. (Apt. 12), Montreal P, Quebec, Canada, would like to correspond with Israelis aged 27 to 29.

STAR GAZING

EACH day Venus remains up a little longer: two hours after sunset just now, two and a half hours by the end of the month. On the night of the 11th to the 12th the moon will come quite close to it, and although the two heavenly bodies will be closest to each other at a time when both have set for Israelis, even when they are up in the sky the near-conjunction should make for a fine sight, with the two-and-a-half day old crescent of the moon to the right of the resplendent planet.

Jupiter goes into retrograde motion (only as seen from the earth, of course) on the 19th of the month, a sure sign that it is again getting closer to us. By the end of the month its magnitude will have grown to — 1.9. Right now the early riser in particular will appreciate it, for it does not melt into the dawn until a quarter to six.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon on the evening of the 26th. The shadow of the earth will appear at the left-hand corner of the full moon at 21.14, make its way further in until at 22.11 it obscures 27 per cent of the disk, and leave the moon at the top corner at 23.07.

Of course, in order to get to see any of this at all, the stargazer will have to hope for just a little less rain than in February.

YOSEF SMORA

IN one of Israel's Government Hospitals

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Have Cleaner, Will Deliver Stains

By Ephraim Kishon

A FEW days before I went down for the count of nine to the Tiu, I was strolling down aqueous Allenby Road, when suddenly I came upon a big crowd and, in its geometric centre, a sunkissed, typically outdoor young man. Holding a heavily-stained rag in one hand, he pitched the following at the assembled loafers:

"The woman shouts jumps breaks crockery daddy again you stained your pants shirt pyjamas socks or anything else but no fear no panic woman just take Professor Finkelstein's powder from America for the first time in Israel just put a bit of powder on the stain put it in water and presto the woman keeps quiet doesn't shout doesn't jump kisses daddy the stain isn't there the stain is gone the stain has disappeared..."

That's how the young farmer spoke as he performed a feat of black magic in full view of the gaping audience. He successively immersed the stained rag in petrol, turpentine, lemon squash and sulphuric acid — and nothing happened. Then he dropped it in water in which the American Professor's powder had been dissolved — and the stain vanished.

"There's no more stain it's like new the woman shouts jumps breaks crockery daddy gives powder and receives buss from Professor Finkelstein from America only 10 piastres a packet the price of a falafel without chips two-year guarantee..."

I could not help feeling that Fate had made me meet the young agriculturist. I bought five packages with instructions for use by Prof. Finkelstein from America, and at home poured concentrated india ink on the white table cloth and the woman shouted and jumped and broke crockery but no fear no panic I dipped the tablecloth with a little of Prof. Finkelstein's powder in a glass of water and took it out and the stain was still there going as strong as ever.

Only then did it occur to me that perhaps the powder could remove only a special kind of stains, which are also American Professor Finkelstein's patent. I doubled back to Allenby Road, but the young country bumpkin had apparently sprinkled an overdose of the magic powder on himself and had vanished traceleasly.

So, from these columns, I am now appealing to Professor Finkelstein. Could he supply me with five sets of special stains to go with the wonder powder?

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Colour in the Bathroom

COLOUR has invaded every corner of the modern household. Admittedly it has given everyone the possibility of making his home more attractive.

Now the hospital look is to come off the kitchen and bathroom too. Infiltration of colour has been slow here to date, because coloured sanitary ware was all imported (mostly by builders of luxury hotels, who were permitted to bring in double the required quantity, with permission to sell the rest on the open market). A month ago the Harsa (Beersheba) and Lapid (Jaffa) plants swung into production with coloured fittings. Their wares were shown to Women's Editors last week.

Pale green, blue, pink and yellow, all of palest hues, are the colours these firms are introducing. Bathtubs, sinks and w.c.'s in colour will, for the time being, cost twice as much as white ones, but the firms hope to bring down the price with expanded production. Taking as their target the American market, where almost 80 per cent of sanitary ware is now sold in colour, they hope this will happen rather soon.

The firms are also experimenting with new designs for these fixtures. Up to now the influence here has been English and this is likely to continue, for it seems that conservative as the English are with other things, they have most advanced ideas on sanitary ware. Strangely enough the Americans lag behind in new designs. The Germans have gone completely fanciful in design.

Harsa and Lapid are justly proud of their export record. From $20,000 in 1956, they have gone up to $360,000 in 1958, while in the first two months of 1959 they have already climbed to $80,000. Kenya, Greece and Turkey are their major markets at the moment and so far it has all been in white. But colour will probably take over these markets too.

Import, which in 1950 stood at $1m., has been completely stopped with the emergence of these two firms.

Negev clay has been found to be of high quality for the production of fine sanitary ware. Pastel-hued kitchen tiles are also on the production line.

VISITORS' GALLERY

SIX-MEAL STAY

MOST visitors to Israel come for a certain number of days; Mrs. Charlotte Adams is coming for six main meals! This author — principally of cookery books — is on a round-the-world tour compiling a book about restaurants in every part of the globe, entitled "SAS World-Wide Restaurant Cook Book." So, naturally, she is travelling via Scandinavian Airlines System.

Mrs. Adams has been advised to try the fare of the following eating places — besides the Dan Hotel where she is staying: The Rishon Cellar or Lucky in Tel Aviv; Shemesh and Hesse or Gondola in Jerusalem; Press in Haifa; the Swiss Inn near Nazareth, and Galei Kinneret in Tiberias. But if you are a restaurateur, don't be surprised if Mrs. Adams just pops in at your place for tea or coffee.

There's hardly a phase of cookery Mrs. Adams is not expert in. Her own books are: "The Run of the House" (Macmillan), "You'll Eat it Up" (Barrows), "Housekeeping after Office Hours" (Harper), "Home Entertaining" (Crown), "The Easter Idea Book" (Barrows), "The Eat-Well Diet Book" (Macdonald and Random House) and "The Ann McGregor Frozen Foods Cookbook" (Maco and Random House). Besides this, as General Editor of Crown Publishers' series of translations of foreign cookbooks, Mrs. Adams has edited books on Italian, German, Viennese, Chinese, Polish and Jewish cooking. Prior to her present post as food editor for Sports Illustrated Magazine, she was either housekeeping or food editor for such magazines as "Charm," "Colliers," "Look," and "P.M." as well as the Associated Press. Her radio and TV appearances and programmes make an even longer list.

Mrs. Adams has a pleasant smile; she looks not at all like a housewife and cook, but more like her other role — college graduate, newspaperwoman. She is also mother of Haviland Smith Jr., of the American Embassy at Prague.

Though Israel's cookery is not its finest feature, Mrs. Adams will find here a melting pot of foods as well as peoples, and one hopes she will like our improvised stew — our conglomeration of dishes from many lands becoming naturalized to Israel products and climatic demands.

M.B.-D.

How to Win a Food Oscar

By Molly Bar-David

HAVING heard from friends of the good cooking at Galei Kinneret, we sought out the hotel resort for a week-end. Another reason was to see for myself what was involved in this Hotel's getting the London "Sphere's" "Oscar" for 1958, as one of the six best hotels in Europe and the Middle East (180 were visited). The winners were chosen by Mr. Gordon Cooper, who has written a great many travel books and who visited Israel last summer. Though all-round comfort and service were taken into account in granting this distinction, it was the cuisine which tipped the scales.

Since hotels in Israel seldom serve food à la carte, their meals must be made up with great care and taste in order to win general favour. The table service, the appointments and all the other details that go into making a meal perfect are, of course, harder to achieve in a country like Israel than in a land like France where there is a long and great tradition of good eating. So winning these laurels says more for achievement by an Israel hotel than by one in a European country.

One of the distinguishing things about the meals at Galei Kinneret is that they do not attempt to be French or Italian, cuisines that require great skill and experience. There are, indeed, only a few places in Israel where the meals seem to be the results of the best experience of ingathered cookery in this country. It is one of the few establishments, for instance, where on Friday night you get good old Jewish dishes — of the gefilte fish type — along with others brought in by Jews and known the world over, such as steaks from the U.S. and trifle from England, or dumplings from Germany. Quality was high; coffee was coffee, meat was tender and roasts rare, and the preparation of the food both subtle and exquisite to palate and eye. Hats off to Chef Ze'ev and his assistants. Here are some of the things they served us, though I didn't dare ask for the recipes, which I offer from other sources.

Fried Eggs

Having a fried egg for breakfast (after serving oneself from the buffet of fruits and juices, toasts, and breads, every type of Israel cheese and others prepared with cream and herbs, assorted salads and fish) can be just food or something special. Ours was extra-special. Served piping hot in a hot earthenware ramekin, the egg looked too good to eat. To make perfect fried eggs, break them one at a time, and slip gently into hot fat (butter is tastiest) on frying pan. Fry slowly, spooning the fat over the egg until the yolk has a thin white covering. Do not have the fat too hot.

Roast Duck

Ducks should have flesh on them to be tasty, but all too often you get a bony bird. Ours was served with apple sauce in orange cups — a wonderful garnish for colour along with the browned meat, and a cool refreshing taste contrast to the roast flesh.

Before you put the bird to roast you will season it inside and out with salt and pepper and a little ginger, and you can also rub the fowl with a piece of garlic. A little water may be added to the pan if the bird has aged a bit.

But do try to get a young and fat duck. Put it, without any water, into the pan. Cover and brown on all sides. Prick the skin from time to time to release the fat. Roast gently, basting often, until the breast and legs are tender. Skim the fat off the pan and serve hot.

Trifle

We were served a dish called "Pear Cake à la Maison" (the menu is not, however, in French, and you know what you are getting) which really belonged to the trifle family. I've made something similar at home (my children demanded a repeat performance after their dinner at the hotel) but used tinned guavas as a far cheaper, but also very nice, fruit.

1 chocolate or other cake, 1 cup sweet white wine, 1 tin guavas; Custard: — 1 cup milk, ½ cup cold milk, 3 tbsps. flour, 2 yolks, well beaten, 4 tbsps. sugar, pinch of salt, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Cut cake through the middle. Place cake on serving dish. Pour ½ cup sweet white wine over this, slowly, to soak up. Cover with one-half the custard, and then the top layer of cake pour over wine, along with the remaining custard. When cool, add the fruit. Decorate the fruit with melted chocolate. To make custard: bring a cup of milk to a boil. Make a smooth paste of the cold milk and flour. Pour into hot milk and stir until boiling. Remove from fire. Beat egg yolks, with sugar and salt. Add hot milk to egg mixture and return to very slow flame, stirring until custard is cooked. Add vanilla.

Gefilte Fish

This was served to us garnished with a sector of orange instead of lemon, and it was very good too. Horseradish, of course, was in the beetroot pickle, to liven up this traditional dish.

1 kilo carp and Tiberias fish mixed, 2 onions, ½ celery root, 1 egg, 1 tsp. salt, ½ tsp. pepper, slice of bread.

Grind or chop the fish, onions, celery and bread. Add egg and seasonings. Roll into balls and flatten somewhat. Place fish in a pot, covered with sliced onions and carrots and celery leaves. Cover with boiling water poured in from the side of the vessel. Cook rapidly for ten minutes and then slowly for at least one hour (until water has evaporated). Serve cold as a first course.

Soups

They say the test of a chef is in the soups he makes. We had the finest soups imaginable: the asparagus soup had pieces of asparagus in it and was smooth, rich and creamy, the pea soup was the real thing, and consommé was as light and delightful as champagne. Some of the soups were enriched with semolina, others had delicious dough garnishings. Soup is the one dish, more than any other I know where you get out just what you put into it. These were generously built up with celery and carrots, onions and parsley, and there was no stinting on the amount of meat that went into the pot to make soup a fine food and not just a warm filler.

Surprise your family with this delectable cream soup: mix a bag of Vita's CHICKEN CREAM and MINESTRONE VEGETABLE SOUP to get 4 plates of nourishing chicken soup with 10 finely cut selected garden vegetables and pieces of chicken meat.

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French Fashions for Spring and Summer

The Pick of Paris—

KEY TO DRAWINGS BY CHINO BERT

1. — Dropped, pinch-pleated shoulders and a widened neckline, typical of Pierre Cardin.
2. — Cardin's "Hoop Line" illustrated by ribbon-tied shoulders.
3 & 4. — Cardin's strapless evening dresses are intricately draped.
5. — Fichu collars, wide belts, bell skirts are used by Nina Ricci.
6 and 7. — Carita is the coiffeur for Dior and Cardin, leaving the hair uncurled, unwaved.
8. — A Lanvin Castillo coat in beige is collarless, low-necked.
9. — The inevitable mother-of-pearl buckle of the season closes a Lanvin suit, white and black.
10. — Dior's low-scooped jacket neckline, with curving shoulders.
11. — Dior's cocktail dress in creamy wild silk, with vast cape collar.
12 & 13. — Blue silk evening coat over embroidered white organdie dress: both are from Dior.
14. — A Balmain day dress, plain and checked, drapes the bodice.
15. — Wide, oval shoulders are characteristic of Balmain's coats.
16. — Griffe's lilac tulle dance dress has a fichu cape embroidered in rose, violet and green.
17. — Jacques Heim makes a cocktail suit in violet wool.
18 & 19. — Two dresses from Gres, the day-time cotton with raised waistline, the printed evening silk draped over a sheath.
20. — Two belts, beige and cream, give Guy Laroche's day dress alternative waistlines.
21. — A high waistline and low-slung drapery by Laroche.
22. — Cardin showed some of the smartest hats of the season.

Paris Stop Press

By Alison Settle

PARIS. — BALENCIAGA showed his spring-time collection in Paris last week on a day of warm sunshine that was more like summer than spring.

Probably the most expensive dressmaker in the world, he bases the first half of his two-hour dress show on the most unassuming of dresses, sleeveless, round-necked, with innocently-raised waistlines lightly confined by ribbons. Some waists are set at normal position but rise lightly for a few inches at centre-front.

His jackets are just as neat, just as quiet as the dresses worn below, and end at elbow depth. Shoulders slope very gently, necks have neat collars and revers or are left quite plain.

Blistered Stain

Afternoon dresses are in little-girl style inspired by earlier decades, collarless, sleeveless. The widening short skirt is made in joined, deepening tiers attached to a deep yoke. Of "little-girl" inspiration, such pinafore-like dresses may be in fabrics gentle or vaporous, yet they look supremely chic and quite unlike the nursery world, though many of the unindented flowing evening gowns which follow appear instead to forecast the delivery room.

When evening comes the unassuming look is entirely lost. Blistered stain brocher — pale pink, blue, green — make flounce-like overskirts joined to brief contrasting lace bodices and fall over lace underskirts, equally of contrasting colour.

Silk dresses sweep from a strapless bustline, tied with ribbon, down and out to below the knees in front and to the ground behind, tenting the entire figure. Or, still unshaped from the decolleté top downwards, brocades flow or flounce out in joined tiers.

Givenchy's Stars

Givenchy's clothes have already had tremendous success with buyers because of his elegantly simple approach to fashion, and his refusal to bind in the waist.

The stars of his collection are "free-form" evening dresses in fluid fabrics, falling unindented from bustline to ankle and at the back flowing out into a little train. In movement the fabric floats lightly behind the wearer, clinging to the figure in front with no suggestion at all of a waist.

In oyster white or black and white, in magenta-rose, lime or grass-green, they are worn with little white muslin coifs on the top of the smooth hair.

Cocktail dresses show traditional skirts, short and full, gathered at a low hipline. Day-dresses are beautifully simple, cap-sleeved, quite straight and short. Givenchy belts them with wide soft leather set low down on the hips.

Suits have brief jackets (a few are knuckle length) over slim skirts. Shoulders are seamed raglan fashion and necklines are remote from the throat, the majority collarless, others with deep Quaker collars. When collarless they are worn with cravat stocks to match, also with bowler hats.

Coats are reversible, straight, wrapping-shut slightly to one side. Collarless, often made of jersey, they, too, have cravat stocks of matching fabric.

The 'Flu is Back

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

FOR the past few weeks, in fact soon after the start of the present weather, many of my friends and most of my patients have been suffering from influenza. As far as can be judged from press reports and discussions with colleagues, the present outbreak is widespread all over the country. In its manifestations it lies somewhere between a "severe cold" and the kind of influenza we had last year during the Asian 'flu epidemic. There do not seem to be a great many severe effects, although I hear that a somewhat increased number of young babies and old people have been admitted to hospital with pneumonia, which is an indication of complications.

We are not alone. Reports from England and the U.S., Denmark and Germany and a number of other countries indicate a seasonal rise there too, as well as an increase in the number of deaths of old people from bronchitis and pneumonia. All the figures show, however, that while there are more cases than is usual for the time of the year, this is nothing like the epidemic that we experienced just over a year ago. In that epidemic, which was world-wide, no country got away with less than a third of its population falling sick. Another difference for Israel was that the "Asian influenza" started in October, in fine weather, while the usual seasonal influenza always seems to accompany winter and thus came later than usual this year.

Influenza is caused by a family of viruses, different branches of which are called A, B, C and D. The Asian influenza was a member of the A group and there were reports from Europe last winter that it had ousted all the other members of it. Usually, influenza is caused by one of several viruses which are "around" in any community, the "A" strains being most prevalent. For some unknown reason, one of the strains from time to time becomes especially virulent and starts an epidemic of its own. Thus, over the years, there have been widespread outbreaks of both A and B type viruses; C and D, and to be more "domesticated" and localised. Recent reports from France and Germany tell of a mixture of A, B and C viruses with quite a few strains of the Asian type still around. I would guess that we too have a mixture, with a little Asian left over.

For the patient with the 'flu, all this is of academic interest and indeed, the doctor can do little for him anyway. Bed with aspirin and hot drinks is still the soundest advice. Cognac, in moderation, does not do any harm and may be taken for its non-medicinal properties by those who like it. Short of being a hermit, there is no sure way of avoiding infection, but keeping warm and dry seems to help. When there are complications, mainly of the kind of bronchitis or pneumonia, the doctor will want to give antibiotics. For the average case, aspirin is better than penicillin or terramycin. At all events, as a Ministry of Health spokesman said last week, "the 'flu will go when the warm weather comes."

Take It Straight

Or take it wavy — both are high fashion for the Spring and Summer. But whether you decide to perm or not to, what is most important is that your hair style should be new. Put yourself in the hands of Annetta's experts and let them decide just which is best for you. And if it's a wedding you are heading for, book with the Bridal Department for a complete head to toe styling for that eventful day. Phone for an appointment.

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PLEASE COME TO THE RESCUE!

DURING the week, we had an urgent telephone call from a friend who wailed that her young son had spilled ink on a brand-new tablecloth and what should she do? We asked if the ink had only recently been spilled. Yes — she said. We advised her first to mop up as much as possible with blotting paper (or, as the blotting paper here isn't very absorbent) with flour or starch. Before washing the cloth, to rub a tablespoonful of kerosene well into all the stains, then rinse in fresh kerosene; when washing the cloth, to do this first in vinegar and water, and then in soap and water—and that should do the trick. It did.

This set us experimenting with long-standing ink stains — red ink stains, etc., — and the latest menace: ball-point pen ink stains. We think housewives might like to keep the following information handy until junior learns to sit down at the table without automatically knocking over the ink bottle. Here it is:

One of the components of ink is iron, so ink stains will frequently disappear if treated with oxalic acid or salts of lemon — but these chemicals should be used carefully and completely rinsed away, as they are poisonous.

Fountain pen ink: If the stain persists after the above treatment, add half a small teaspoonful of permanganate of potash to half a pint of water, and apply immediately over the stain. After a second or two, rinse away the solution with fresh water. Treat the remaining brown stains with 20-vol. hydrogen peroxide or oxalic acid. Use the hydrogen peroxide for silk, wool, and delicate fabrics: dilute with three or four times its volume of water, adding a drop of acetic acid or vinegar. If using oxalic acid, put one teaspoonful in quarter to half a pint of water. Repeat until the stain has gone.

To remove ink from linen after it has dried in: Wash out as much of the ink as possible in a pan of milk. Then allow the article to soak in another pan of milk, allowing it to stand until the milk turns thick, then wash out.

Red ink stains: There are three suggestions: to use borax and water, methylated spirits, or ammonia and water (rinse well after the last).

Ball-point pen ink: Sponge at once with methylated spirits, and continue until stain is removed.

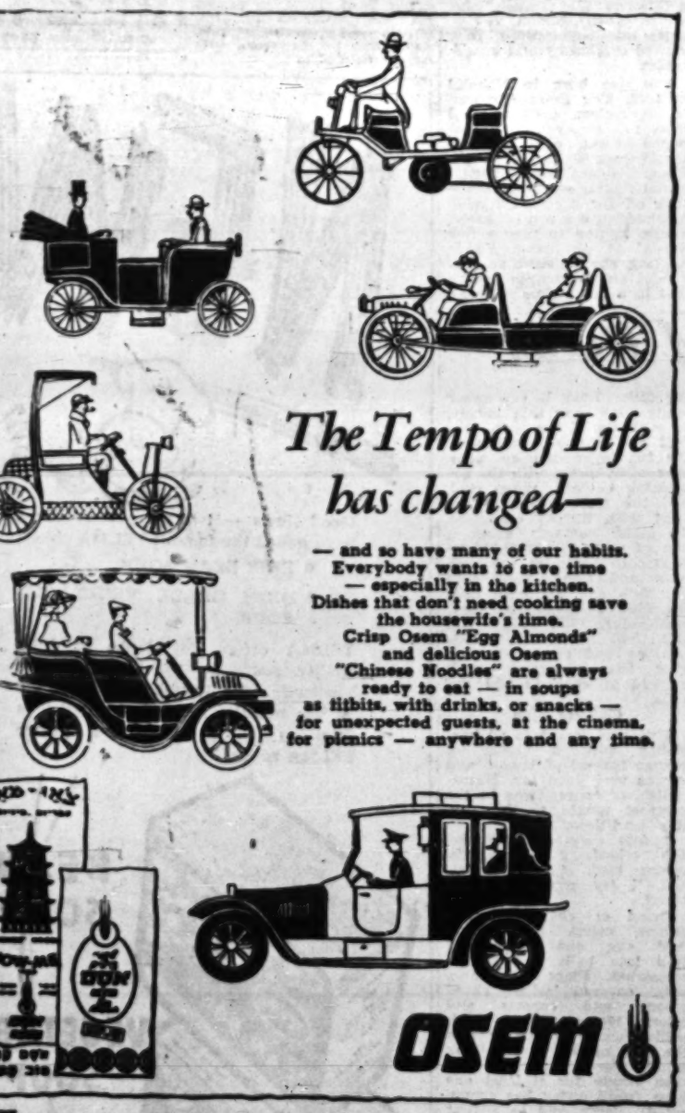
Marking ink: This, obviously, takes time to remove. Use a dilute solution of permanganate of potash (1 teaspoonful to 1 pint water) alternately with hydrogen peroxide or oxalic acid.

India ink: Another difficult one to remove — try nitric acid.

Copying ink: Use equal parts of turpentine and ammonia. Wet the article well, and let it soak. Rinse thoroughly in warm water. If the material is linen, soak the stains in salt water, then wash in water to which ammonia has been added. Rub and rinse off.

Ink stains on carpet: If fresh, wash out at once with fresh milk, and sprinkle with corn flour. Allow this to remain on overnight. Sweep up next morning. If dried in, rub with milk, using fresh milk as it becomes inky. Continue until milk remains white, then wash the spot with ammonia water.

The Chinese have a way: This Chinese method for removing ink stains might appeal to some of our readers. Wash the ink-stained article with boiled rice; then rub the rice on the stain as though using soap, and wash out with clear water. Repeat if necessary.



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מצעד הפרוטות
The March of Dimes

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A CAREFUL ANALYSIS

SIX and a half honour tricks should produce at least an easy game, unless the defending team manages to establish additional winners through a cross-ruff. But no such thing was possible in today's hand, because it was played at no-trumps; nor could the opposition establish and run their long suit. On top of this both defenders stoutly refused to collect their established winners when they were in the lead.

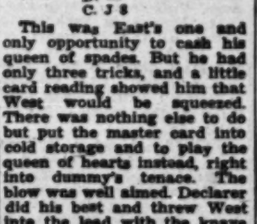
South	*West*	*North*	*East*
1S	—	*2H*	—
2NT	—	*3D*	—
3NT	—	—	—

South was dealer at game to his side. The bidding:

West just managed to find the best opening lead. Clubs were not bid, and East would surely have quite a supply; but West had only a worthless doubleton and feared to establish an additional trick for South, who should be able to stop the suit twice. A lead through dummy's unseen strength seemed more promising; but here again West was in an unfavourable position. By sheer process of elimination, he came to consider a spade. Why not? South had bid the suit only once and was never supported; East would probably have at least four spades, and if it did no good, a spade opening would certainly do no harm.

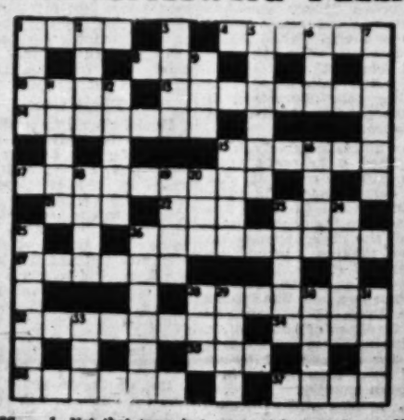
Down came the knave of spades, East signalled with the six and South made his ace. Declarer could count eight solid tricks provided he established his clubs at once; but by that time his second spade control would be gone, and if he then chose the wrong finesse he would lose the game. It seemed so much easier to establish one of dummy's suits instead.

South cashed his ace of diamonds and took a winning finesse for the queen. But as he put down the king, East disappointed with a club, and he himself let go a spade. Now South committed a fatal blunder: instead of establishing dummy's long diamond he switched to clubs; East stepped up with the ace and shot back a low spade, and West could make his five-spot. The ten of spades was returned: dummy ditched a now useless diamond, South made his king and played the queen of clubs. East won with the king, and the situation was now:



This was East's one and only opportunity to cash his queen of spades. But he had only three tricks, and a little card reading showed him that West would be squeezed. There was nothing else to do but put the master card into cold storage and to play the queen of hearts instead, right into dummy's tenace. The blow was well aimed. Declarer did his best and threw West into the lead with the knave of diamonds; but West was careful enough to exit with the ten of hearts, and his eight-spot collected the setting trick.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Not that team in front? 4. A flower to you, a reptile to us. 8. As an actor, would he make a good sandwichman? 10. Dusky women? 13. Stupid girl, we hear, manhandled in the gym. 14. Kept an eye on. 15. Is hot stuff. 17. One who holds up a club? 21. Poetical word. 22. A British bird? 23. She's fey, we hear. 26. It makes things dangerous for shipping. 27. British school of material weight? 28. Leslie finishes off the insects. 32. Properly recited? Hear, hear! 34. Stone with a smooth surface. 35. Mother's no end of a lady. 36. Lets down. 37. The network makes me quiet.

DOWN. — 1. What the stewards have to eat. 2. In which two may be heard. 3. Dark-green horse? 5. More than one game. 6. With which to take a pot-shot? 7. Fixed pay. 9. Soft going. 11. Put a price on. 12. Room for action. 15. Dog on top of a mountain, we hear. 16. Is it written by Wright? 18. In school, it comes before the lesson. 19. Waterfall! 20. Cask of wine, perhaps. 23. One believes one has it. 24. The old-fashioned fellows in Arabia. 25. It makes holes in the garden. 29. Not every cat is a good one. 26. Offer to dib up? 29. One of those cheeses. 30. Is said to be blind. 31. He seems to have his own set. 33. It's legal, of course.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS — 1., Rain. 4. Asleep. 8. Fin. 10. Scot. 13. Cape Town. 14. Harriet. 15. Plunge. 17. Batteraea. 21. Lie. 22. Car. 25. All. 26. Valuables. 27. Lascar. 28. Nose-bag. 32. Reprisal. 34. Yale. 35. Pat. 36. Tanner. 37. Fife.

DOWN. — 1. Rush. 2. (Prince) I-go-r. 3. Mice. 5. Stella. 6. Epo. 7. Pond-er. 9. (g)Nat. 11. Canal. 12. Trite. 15. Peru. 16. Neil. 18. Tips. 19. Roar (of applause). 20. Salt(t). 23. Abbey. 24. Legal. 25. Cl-are-t. 26. Valise. 28. Nap. 29. Olaf. 30 Bari(tone). 31. Gene. 33. (nine) Pin(s).

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THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1959

THE Government's decision to present the public, so soon before the general election, with a spate of new taxes and a compulsory loan, was certainly a difficult one, and in a way it can be regarded as a victory by level-headed economists over escapist and demagogic politicians. However, there seems to have been no alternative, since a supplementary budget had to be tabled without delay to provide the financial framework for the additional expenditure required on account of increased immigration, and part of the expenditure had to be shouldered by the Israel economy.

THE BUDGET'S SUPPLEMENTARIES

As a matter of fact, too much importance should not be attached to the detailed revenue estimates, some of which are obviously little more than guesses (such as the IL50m. expected to be contributed by the Jewish Agency, and the IL10m. assumed to be added to the indirect tax receipts by expanded economic activity) or based on measures that are still in a preparatory stage (e.g. the compulsory loan and the U.S. Government grant-in-aid).

The general outline of the new budget is, however, fairly clear and quite reasonable. Of the target of some IL300m., one-half is to be raised abroad — i.e. by world Jewry (in the form of the new bond issue and donations to the Funds) plus some $80m. in U.S. drought aid — while the other half is to be collected at home, more or less equally divided between public loans, the compulsory loan and indirect taxes. The collections at source (direct taxes) will thus be some 12 per cent higher than had been envisaged in the original budget estimate for 1959/60 (though the increment is to be treated as a loan and repaid later on), while the burden passed on to consumers will increase indirect taxes by some seven per cent (of which about five are to be supplied by the new charges).

Once the necessity of raising additional revenue of the envisaged magnitude is admitted, there does not seem to be much space left for alternate manoeuvring, even though some shifts in the way the burden is spread are well conceivable (for instance, should not the tax on cinema tickets be raised before increasing the price of newsprint and consequently of books and newspapers?).

Moreover, the real impact of the additional charges depends on the eventual terms of the compulsory loan and the compensation for the higher cost of living that the trade unions are now demanding and that Government quarters are apparently discussing. Indeed, far from being a detailed financial programme, the budget appears at a closer view to be nothing but the first move in an interplay of forces that will take several months to unfold.

This is equally evident from another standpoint. The revenue in question admittedly falls short of the amounts required for financing the investment projects envisaged by the economic planners, and the gap will widen if wage and price levels rise. On the other hand, applying a squeeze to real incomes will bring in its wake a recession in the home market and thus check the economic expansion on which planners are depending both for fiscal revenue and for employment.

Moreover, a break-down of the supplementary budget expenditure shows that half of it is earmarked for housing and another fifth for compensation to agriculture for drought losses and long-range water projects. This leaves only IL25m. for employment projects and IL20m. for crafts and industry, at a time when unemployment has again grown acute in several localities and the hopes pinned on the absorptive capacity of our industry have largely failed, due to rising productivity.

Nothing could therefore be more dangerous than the assumption that raising additional revenue will automatically solve our current economic problems, and that the more the government budget is increased, the more the situation is likely to improve. Quite the contrary: important though fiscal measures are for providing means and for checking purchasing power, the Government should now concentrate on other fields of action — such as expanding exports, vocational retraining, and the maximum utilisation of existing productive assets — that do not require substantial investments of additional capital.

Much more thought should also be given to replacing state investments by private capital, enabling the Government to divert the limited means at its disposal to the most crucial sectors. Rassco's General Manager and the Director of the Mortgage Bank have proposed ingenious schemes for attracting private means to housing schemes — even in development areas — by subsidizing rent income. This might save us much of the public funds which we are about to invest to the same end. Tax inducements to encourage the sub-letting of rooms could further reduce the urgent demand for new housing. And in the field of industry, there is a feeling that too little has been done to develop handicrafts that call for private initiative and not for development loans and yet may be both less expensive and more hopeful from the economic point of view.

Economic News from Abroad

Plastics for Australia

● A large-scale petro-chemical industry is to be established at Altona, a suburb of Melbourne, by Australian subsidiaries of American oil and chemical concerns. The Vacuum Oil Company, affiliated to Standard-Vacuum Oil of New York, will spend £A17m. on two plants — one to produce ethylene and butadiene, and the other synthetic rubber. A plant to produce polyethylene from the ethylene produced by Vacuum will be put up by the Australian subsidiary of Union Carbide of New York, at a cost of £A6m. In addition, a new company, formed by Dow Chemicals and C.S.R. Chemicals, will set up a plant to make styrene for the synthetic rubber and plastics industry. The total output of these plants is to sell for £11m. a year, covering most of Australia's requirements, in particular in synthetic rubber.

Italy's Engineering Exports

● Italy's export drive is still going strong, despite the world trade recession. It will get another fillip from the recent decision to increase by 50 per cent the State fund for export credit insurance and to expand credit facilities for Italian exporters. Besides traditional consumer articles, big orders have been obtained of late for heavy equipment and engineering. Thus railway cars and equipment for $50m. will be supplied to Turkey by the Officine Viberti in Turin. The Greek power station at Achelous, worth $50m., will be built jointly by four Italian companies and partly financed by Italian reparations payments to Greece. The big engineering concerns, Impresit and Italconsult, hope to get a $100m. order for the Egyptian High Dam project. The Fiat company is erecting a $100m. plant for electric railway wagons in Cordoba, Argentina, while the Finmeccanica will supply half of the $22m. worth of diesel locomotives ordered by Argentina.

End of TV Boom

● Though American expenditure on TV advertising again increased by seven per cent in 1958—while outlay on all other advertising media dropped by three per cent in the wake of the trade recession—latest indications are that the great TV boom is at last levelling off. Advertisers who were eager to commit themselves to sponsoring a show for months ahead now sign contracts for weeks only. In the last months of 1958 many television networks found themselves in the unprecedented situation of having to fill gaps in their programmes during the prime viewing hours of 7.30 to 11 p.m. Advertising firms claim that response to their propaganda has been poorer than expected, apparently due to the fact that fewer families are actually watching the programmes shown on the television screen than indicated by the rating agency's figures. The advertising men complain that results do not warrant the high costs of sponsoring television shows. Several firms have indeed switched back from television to newspapers, magazines and street posters, with reportedly good sales results.

Shifts in World Trade

● Analyses of world trade in 1958 show that primary producing countries were mainly affected by the slower pace of economic activity in Europe, which has been absorbing their products at a scale of an additional $1,000m. a year, but reduced their purchases by about $1,300m. in 1958. On the other hand, one of the major factors in the American recession was the $3,000m. drop in U.S. export proceeds, due to similar and stiffer competition abroad. Three quarters of the amount were lost in reduced sales of fuel and materials to Western Europe and Japan, though this comparison with 1957 is somewhat misleading, because then U.S. fuel exports were boosted by the disruption of oil flow after the Sinai war. Exports of U.S. equipment have also decreased, but they have largely been replaced by increased exports of capital goods from Britain, Western Germany and Japan.

OIL INDUSTRY PAYS ITS WAY

By PHILIP GILLON

THE enthusiasm with which the Israel public hailed the original discovery of what the columnists so originally described as "Black Gold" abated when it became apparent that Heletz was no Kuwait: in the swing-back from delirious joy there has perhaps been a tendency to go too far in the opposite direction. The fact remains that, despite the decline in popular interest, Heletz has made a substantial contribution to the economy of the country: the annual yield of 130,000 tons of crude oil represents 7.7 per cent of national consumption.

Oil rig workers at Heletz

The 28 wells at Heletz produced 79,828 barrels of crude oil in January against 35,000 barrels in January, 1958. There are two main reasons for the increase. Several wells were closed last year because they produced salt water suspended as emulsion in oil: only after Israel experts had studied in the U.S. and Germany to find the correct technique to break this emulsion, and appropriate equipment had been obtained, were the refineries able to take all the oil. Secondly, after elaborate reservoir study it was decided that it was possible to accelerate the tempo of pumping to a certain extent, without reducing final recoverability or harming the field in any other way.

Imports Dearer

While the cost of Eastern Mediterranean oil (including Heletz) is determined internationally at prices approximately $2.90 per ton higher than oil of the same quality from lands further east, because of the closer accessibility to Europe, the total cost of foreign oil, including shipping, insurance, leakage and pumping the extra distance from Eilat to Heletz, makes imported oil $5 a ton dearer to the Government than the local product. This means that the annual saving to Israel from its own resources of oil is now approximately $650,000 a year. All Israel payments are made in local currency and not in dollars, a further major gain.

Of the 28 Heletz wells, 20 are in the original field and three are in the Bror Hayil area. The exact limits of the Heletz "pool" have already been determined, but it is possible that the Bror "pool" stretches further South than is yet known: a geophysical survey is being concluded to decide the Southern limit. It is believed likely—although it is not yet certain—that both Heletz and Bror are one "reservoir," separated by a geological fault which has already been traced. In Heletz some immediate drillings may be done in the future to help production, but it is clear that the field will not expand. Bror has three producing wells and three dry holes: drilling has been suspended pending completion of the survey.

Israel's oilmen were considerably heartened by the opinion of an American expert, Professor Landes, who said that he did not believe that this is a one-field country. World-wide experience reveals that only one "wildcat" borehole in nine strikes it lucky. Even this is only a statistical average; an oil prospector needs unlimited money, patience and luck. The most modern research and survey equipment in the world helps to eliminate areas which are hopeless but cannot guarantee oil in any particular spot.

Hope for Safad

The Sa'ad-Beeri area is considered hopeful and drillings will be resumed as soon as a survey is complete. Two deep drillings, one in 1954 and the other in 1958, proved abortive, but a structural hole dug for research purposes in 1957 accidentally struck gas. In the near future, a "wildcat" drilling will be started in the Negev, north-east of Nitzana, at Har Keren, involving the laying down of an 18-kilometre approach road and perhaps a borehole to provide water in the same way as the watershortage was resolved in Makhtesh Hakatan.

The methane gas found at Zohar and Beeri can be used to replace heavy fuel oil if the quantities are found to be sufficient. Heavy fuel oil is the residue from the crude oil refined in Haifa and has to be transported at heavy cost to Sdom for the Dead Sea Works and to Beersheba's industry. Methane has a higher caloric power than heavy fuel oil and is far cleaner: the discoveries of gas may prove to be of major importance, particularly to the South.

Mostly Israelis

All the 20 employees now working for Matzada at Heletz are Israelis, as are the 40 members of the Drilling Department. There are still some part-time foreign consultants, but for practical purposes oil has become an Israel industry. The camp that once accommodated almost 200 men is being liquidated; most of the workers already live in Ashkelon.

There is an old adage in the "oil game" that "Oil is everywhere—all you have to do is to find it." It seems that it is still worthwhile to go on looking.

Stocks and Commodities

Quiet Conditions in Tel Aviv

THE Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was generally quiet with turnover shrunk and fluctuations negligible. New issues — partly already floated and partly expected—as well as the new Compulsory Loan, reduced interest and demand. Almost all dollar-linked bonds were lower yesterday than a week ago, while some C.o.L. index linked were slightly higher, probably in connection with the recent rise in prices, which is expected to influence the C.o.L. index.

Palestine Electric ceased preferred and five per cent Yam Hamelah were five to seven points lower on some offer. Bank Leumi shares lost 4½ points, Africa-Palestine two points, Meller 2½ prutot and Lodzia two points; Delek advanced by 2½ points and Palestine Potash by 1½.

On the "curb," the price of Naphta shares fluctuated between 105 and 115 per cent, while I.O.F. hardened to around IL5 and the I.O.F. loan to 130 per cent. This is probably on account of the gas finds.

Wall Street at New Highs

MISSILES, rocket fuels and electronics were the features in an all-round advance on Wall Street. Despite persistent profit-taking, prices are continuing to advance and the ticker is behind trading.

On March 3 the Dow Jones average was 610.73 as against 602.71 a week earlier for 30 Industrials, and 104.43 for 20 Rails.

Confidence in London

PRIME Minister Macmillan's speech on his visit to Moscow, the advance on Wall Street and news of a further rise in the gold reserves helped sentiment in almost all sections of the London market.

Gilt-Edged were better, while Greek bonds were featured in the foreign market. The market is being helped by purchases for investment trusts and news that European investment trusts will take a particular interest in U.K. investments.

Quiet Market in Paris

DEALINGS were quiet in Paris, but the trend was generally friendly. The gold market was featureless, at previous levels.

Rise in Price of Plantinum

A RAPID rise in the price of platinum has brought an ounce to approximately £27 as against £19 two weeks ago. It may be recalled that the price of platinum was fixed at £34 some two years ago, but Russian sales depressed it to a low of some £19. Russia is now reported to have temporarily withdrawn from the market and to be offering only small quantities at higher prices.

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S.A.S. Gets $49m. Loan

SCANDINAVIAN Airlines System has negotiated a loan for a total of $49m. with American banks and insurance companies to finance the jet equipment the airline has on order.

The airline said the loan agreement involves, first, the conversion of an earlier SAS dollar loan, and, second, the granting of a new loan.

The company has been granted $33m. by a group of American banks under the leadership of the First National City Bank of New York. Two American insurance companies are putting $16m. at SAS' disposal.

Scandinavian Airlines System has ordered 16 medium-range Caravelle jetliners and seven very long-range DC-8 jets, for delivery in 1960 and 1960. The airline also will lease two medium-to-long-range Convair 880 jets from Swissair, with the two companies holding a joint option on six more 880s.

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Immigrants May Be Answer To Kibbutz Manpower Shortage

POST Economic Correspondent

DESPITE the growing trend to introduce mechanized equipment into their agriculture, kibbutzim still suffer from an acute labour shortage during peak seasons. They have sufficient manpower for ploughing and sowing, but when the cotton or peanut harvest comes round many kibbutzim use additional mechanized methods rather than hire outside labour. Thus the paradoxical situation arises where there are farms acutely short of labour on the one hand, while emergency schemes are organized to provide work for the unemployed.

Some years ago kibbutzim set up special companies to take over land not being worked by the kibbutzim. Using instructors and equipment provided by the kibbutzim, these companies were able to hire labour to work the land. In this way the kibbutzim were able to increase production and at the same time preserve their basic principles of self-labour. The increased cultivation of cotton was to a certain extent the result of this system, which, however, did not develop to any great extent.

Settlement authorities seeking ways to absorb Polish immigrants, provided housing in some kibbutzim, even though the majority of newcomers were unwilling to adjust to this form of life. At the same time the new immigrants were given an assurance that should they wish to leave at any time they would still be entitled to their rights as new immigrants. After a trial period, it was found that despite unremitting efforts on the part of the kibbutz members and the Jewish Agency to make this plan work, it has only succeeded in part, and some 900 housing units are still unoccupied.

Dislike for Collective

A similar plan has now been devised to absorb the Rumanian immigrants, but their dislike for the collective way of living is just as strong. No objections can be raised against placing newcomers in houses already existing in kibbutzim, or sending them to ulpan courses in these settlements — even though eventually many will probably leave when they have an opportunity of settling down elsewhere. But it is doubtful whether it is justified to allocate additional sums to kibbutzim for absorbing immigrants in a manner which has proved unsuccessful.

Perhaps the Jewish Agency and the Histadrut could devise some method whereby the existing labour shortage in kibbutzim could be overcome by setting up a company to employ new immigrants in the kibbutz on the lines of that which originally worked surplus land. This would be an advantage both to the kibbutzim and the newcomers. The immigrants would not be forced to live within a framework in which they cannot fit and the kibbutzim would do their part in helping to absorb immigrants, but at the same time not abrogating their principles.

Live in Town

The provision of temporary work in kibbutzim does not demand as revolutionary a course as is generally assumed. The immigrants living in some new towns and townlets are today employed in surrounding kibbutzim. Every day the huge *ma'abara* near Tiberias provides hands for the kibbutzim in the Jordan Valley for work in the fields or in the large factories. This also applies to Kiryat Shmonah and other towns. However, there is still a considerable number of settlements which refuse to hire labour. If some suitable agency could arrange for people to work in these settlements, perhaps objections could be overcome.

FLORIDA DYES ITS ORANGES

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

MIAMI (OFNS). —

In a country so richly endowed as America there are bound to be some setbacks. One of these is the colour of the early-ripening Florida oranges. They comes off the trees ripe, sweet—and green.

This is a terrible thing, because housewives expect their oranges to be orange. (In New York, brown eggs are cheaper than white ones, because housewives like them white.) So, for the last 30 years, the Florida growers have taken their green crop, washed them in detergent, rinsed them in clear water, sprayed hot coal tar dye on them, sprayed them with cold water, dried and polished them and coated them with a mist of wax to make them shine, and stamped "colour added" on their skins. The result has been a passable imitation of the competing orange from California which has the maddening habit of coming off the tree naturally orange-coloured.

But the dye is not absolutely safe. Two green growers say that a person would have to eat 2,500 oranges, skin and all, in a single day, to suffer any ill effects. But the law forbids any trace of toxic quality in an additive. This orange dye was condemned when it was used in pink-coloured popcorn. The Federal Food and Drug Administration, via a solemn decision of the Supreme Court, have had their ban applied to the painted oranges of Florida.

The growers have a new dye, and, already in this session of Congress, a new Bill has been passed to permit its use. The orange crop, not all of it green in its natural state, is worth $215m. to Florida. Another Bill will permit the fixing of safe limits of toxicity in additives. It will have wide support from people who make lipsticks, colour potatoes pink, brighten up cheap candy and keep American food the brightest coloured in the world.

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MORE HOME-GROWN SEEDS

THE Hazera company plans to produce 11,600 tons of seeds in the current agricultural year, some 15 per cent more than in 1958. This will cover about two-thirds of the country's total requirements of agricultural seeds. An additional 2,500 tons are expected to be grown by big farms — mainly communal settlements—for their own needs, and a similar quantity will be imported.

Israel is now self-supporting in respect of all grain seeds and most fodder seeds, though she still imports vegetable, cotton and potato seeds. However, steady progress is being made here as well. In 1958 an improved variety of Marmand, tomatoes was developed at a Hazera farm, and good yields were achieved with home grown cotton seeds. Hazera's new hybrid sorghum variety has been proved to equal the best American seeds and to yield 50 to 75 per cent more than the varieties sown hitherto.

When enough of the new seeds are produced to replace the old ones, an additional 20,000-30,000 tons of fodder is expected to be grown on the same acreage, with a resultant saving of some $2m. a year, and improved farm earnings as well.

Gadot Chemicals Go Ahead

AN area for terminal facilities and storage tanks for liquid chemicals has already been earmarked for the Gadot company in the Kishon Harbour, and negotiations about the acquisition of an appropriate tanker vessel — compartmentalized and coiled for storing the various liquids — are to be completed shortly, *The Jerusalem Post* is informed.

For the time being the company operates by way of a working arrangement with Zim, importing bulk chemicals and raw materials in storage tanks aboard cargo vessels, which provide a carrying capacity of about 7,000 tons a year. The tanker would, however, treble that capacity. By additional working arrangements, the company hopes to increase the total storage capacity for such bulk imports to some 30,000 tons a year, though at least one third of this potential may always remain unused due to unsuitable voyage schedules, etc.

Export Plans

Besides bulk imports, Gadot plans to operate in the export trade. A start is expected to be made shortly with the export of crude soya oil to Benelux countries. Shipments have been scheduled to begin by the end of the month and to reach several thousand tons. The firm also plans to service other Eastern Mediterranean countries at a later stage.

'Oil Rush' Starts in Canada

By ROBERT DUFFY

OTTAWA (OFNS).—

OIL may do for the Arctic islands north of mainland Canada what gold did for the Yukon and Northwest Territories at the end of the last century.

Publication of a Government geological study showing formations characteristic of oil-bearing land has caused a rush of applications for exploration licences by oil companies and individuals. On file with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in Ottawa are applications for permits to explore close to 100,000,000 acres (400,000,000 dunams) on the islands and beneath the coastal waters of the Arctic archipelago.

Oil Law

Permits will not be issued until the Government has revised its oil and gas regulations, when the applications will be dealt with in the order received. Previously, regulations required a permit holder to put up five cents per acre, which was refunded on proof that the equivalent had been spent on actual exploration. The fee for the next three years was 25 cents an acre. These permits were for exploration only; production required a different set of fees.

The new rush for permits follows an oil invasion of the Yukon territory on mainland Canada, where more than 78,000,000 acres are now under exploration licence.

Extraction of oil from the Arctic region is still years away, but oil interests look far beyond immediate need, and move into promising new territory competitively in order to stake their claims on the future.

Submarine Tankers

Formidable technical problems lie ahead—for instance, how to transport oil out of this region. One suggestion is to fill it into huge polyethylene plastic bags and use atomic submarines to tow it out under the Arctic ice, like strings of sausages.

For the present, Canadian oil productive capacity far exceeds the available markets. The United States has imposed quota reductions on imports from Canada, and transportation costs make it impossible for western oil to compete with other sources in the industrial east of Canada.

Even so, the applications for Arctic permits mean the oil interests are prepared to spend large sums to carry out exploration, and the Government regulations, however they may be changed, will require this work to go on indefinitely, at an increasing pace, unless the holder chooses to give up his right. This inevitably means a substantial penetration of the barren Arctic in the next few years, and Canadian experience has been that one kind of exploration usually leads to something else as well, with the establishment of base camps and other facilities.

Atom Blasting

More exciting in a different way is another development in the Canadian oil industry. This is the proposal to use underground atomic explosions as a means of extracting the vast oil content of the famous Arthabaska tar sands, in the northern part of the province of Alberta.

This oil will not flow through the sand it impregnates, and the sand itself cannot be economically mined and separated from its oil by any means tried yet.

If the right way can be found, the whole world's proved reserves of oil will be doubled at a stroke, for the sandy deposit is equal to all the oil known to exist elsewhere.

The proposal is to explode an atomic bomb in the rock just below the oil-bearing sand. This should create a cavity, probably lined with a glaze of fused rock. The heat of the explosion should blast up through the sand and start the oil flowing. Past experience has shown that this type of congealed oil, once liquified, continues to flow even when it has cooled off.

If the test works according to theory, it would only be necessary to pump the oil out of the collecting basin left by the explosion. The Government Department of Mines and Technical Surveys has received the proposal and a special committee is now studying it. U.S. sources have indicated willingness to provide a small bomb, if the Canadian Government gives permission.

Marine Catch Doubled

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TWELVE and a half thousand tons of fish were caught by Israel fishermen in 1958. This ten per cent increase over the preceding year was accounted for entirely by the rise in the marine catch, which stood at 1,500 tons, double the figure for 1957. The carp yield has remained stationary at about 7,300 tons since 1954-55.

The fishermen who operate along the southern coast — their base is Ashdod — have achieved such good results that it is planned to increase the number of crews there from four to 17, and the number of men from 250 to 420. The boats will be built in Israel yards for about IL500,000. Deep-sea fishing is also expected to expand considerably. Five more trawlers, which will also catch shrimp, will be built for it. They too will work out of Ashdod.

Boats for Eilat

Red Sea fishing is still in the exploratory stage, but results have been encouraging. The richest grounds are far off Eilat, and bringing in the catch from there will require boats equipped with refrigeration and capable of loading 50 tons if operations are to be remunerative. However, it is planned to order two such boats, which would bring in up to 1,000 tons a year, partly for the market and partly for fishmeal production.

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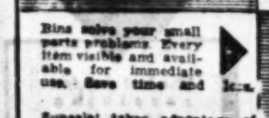

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Mechanizing the Office Means Cutting Costs

By Our Economic Editor

MUCH has been said about the atomic, plastic and electronic revolutions that are taking place in industry, but much less is being written about the rapid technical progress that is being made in handling office work. Yet handwritten business letters or commercial bills simply no longer exist, ledgers will before long become a relic of the past, and the modern clerk or typist is to a growing extent engaged in feeding, supervising and controlling automatic machines that do the real work of copying, calculating, billing, posting, etc.

The fact is that offices grow and multiply, that clerical overheads make up a sizeable, often an increasing part of production costs, that more civil servants are recruited every year, that Ministers insist that all of them are essential and overburdened with work — but one sometimes cannot help wondering what work remains for human beings now that they have such marvellous equipment at their disposal. Of course, no office can exist without a girl secretary. And without a boss, closeted with other bosses in his big room. And a messenger boy to run errands. And a charwoman, and a man who brings tea, and a cashier to pay the salaries. But the rest are apparently engaged simply to tend machines.

True Costing

Managers maintain, of course, that nothing could be farther from the truth. In a modern economy, they solemnly declare, the labour of accounting, costing, and calculating has grown so big and important, communications — both external, between individual firms, and internal, between the various departments of one concern — so intense, and so vital for the smooth flow of production and commerce, that the offices required to handle the pertinent paper-work would become unwieldy if they did not make such extensive use of all the technical appliances. Even so, the managers remind us, a survey made by one of our leading banks has shown that every book entry costs it an average of IL1 in wages, materials, rent, etc., while a study carried out in Britain has revealed that a good many commercial letters cost more to type than they bring in in cash. If a duplicating machine can help dispense with a typist, or an adding machine replace a clerk, or a set of punching machines reduce the number of trained accountants employed by a firm, their acquisition is imperative in order to cut costs to a competitive level. A piece of calculating machinery may cost some IL-20,000 and have to be amortized over 10 years, but if it makes it possible to dispense with just one employee who costs the firm some IL5,000 a year with all the benefits, a firm that sticks to traditional office work is simply wasting money.

What to Choose

The question, from this standpoint, is not whether to employ office machinery, but what to choose and how to use it in the most efficient manner. In many cases equipment developed for medium and even small offices abroad is still too big for an average office in this country. It cannot therefore be utilised to its full capacity, and represents a waste of capital. Even though it may save on salaries that may partly be offset by a needless rise in interest and depreciation costs.

On the other hand, some big and efficient machinery can be put to good use by appropriate organization. Thus accounting work in most bank sub-branches has been reduced to a minimum and concentrated in regional branches, where calculating machines can be fully employed. Some offices operate statistical card punching machines on a contract basis for several firms, or lease them to other concerns in slack periods.

One of the problems aggravating local businessmen and shopkeepers is the lack of good storage facilities. Miromit has set out to make available equipment to solve storage problems in city offices and factories, selling—typically, a slotted metal angle in standard lengths with shelves, nuts and bolts. Above is special shelving, designed and installed by Miromit at the Library of Weizmann Institute, made for sheet-metal units.

Good training of the personnel handling the mechanical equipment is, of course, of prime importance for its efficient utilisations and most sales agents for these machines are fully alive to the fact that their success depends to an important extent upon their ability to act as practical instructors and advisers for their customers. Whether they really are always so objective as to dissuade prospective clients from purchasing expensive, but not fully suitable, equipment, is another question.

Imports of office machinery into Israel topped $1m. in 1957; for 1957, they had nearly reached that amount by the end of the third quarter of last year.

IMPORTS OF OFFICE MACHINERY

	Units			IL 000		
	1956	1957	1958(a)	1956	1957	1958(a)
	1956	1957	1958(a)	1956	1957	1958(a)
Cash registers	53	31	234	48	62	143
Totalisators	219	347	676	77	225	266
Calculating machines	939	885	973	813	895	851
Accounting machines	b)	b)	28	b)	b)	99
Duplicating machines	170	195	139	67	77	77
Typewriters	219	665	3,171	234	672	684
Statistical punching machines	83	15	—	206	16	—
Calculating and statistical machines	20	115	29	16	562	106
Spare parts for the above				61	91	71
Grand Total				1,617	2,866	2,069

a) nine months only
b) included in calculating machines

The table shows that there has been considerable demand for the smaller types of equipment — such as cash registers, adding machines and typewriters — and that it could not be satisfied under the previous licensing system. Liberalisation has therefore resulted in increased imports in these lines, despite the higher fiscal charges which are now imposed upon these imports. On the other hand, demand for bigger and more complicated equipment seems to have been better filled, presumably because the organizations involved found it easier to obtain the necessary import licences. However, several firms are conducting studies which may lead to a new spate of orders for calculating and statistical machinery, perhaps even for electronic computers which are increasingly being installed by private business firms in Britain and on the Continent — in the U.S. they are recommended even for small concerns.

In any case, the "import component" of office work is bound to go on increasing, for Israel industry — though producing fairly good office furniture, stationery and all kinds of other small gadgets — has not yet tried its hand at manufacturing or even assembling an office machine, and the attempt to assemble typewriters has proved a failure.

Electric Reader Demonstrated

The Solartron Electronic Reading Automaton at Dorking, England, is the first reading machine to be demonstrated at the pilot production stage and will read 500 characters per second.

New Rental Scheme To Attract Investors

By Our Economic Correspondent

DR. Foerder's suggestion that the Government subsidise rents in new buildings and thus encourage private investors in construction instead of doing the building itself, comes on the heels of a detailed plan published to that effect a fortnight ago by Dr. Stern, the Managing Director of Rassco.

If Rassco's calculations are correct, its plan—which lays out an intricate system of graduated subsidies depending on location, to keep rents lower in development areas than along the coast — would cost the Government no more in subsidies than it spends at present in interest on public building loans. At the same time, it would attract private investors.

Public construction has long been one of the biggest drains on our budget although housing can be a sure profit-making enterprise in a country which has been short of dwellings for years. However, rent control prevented such investment, and the Government was loth to lift rent control, if only because rents are included in the cost-of-living index, which in turn governs salaries. What is more, for a certain time the view prevailed that we should give priority to tangibly productive investment, and not to investment in housing.

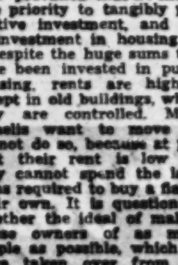
Despite the huge sums that have been invested in public housing, rents are high — except in old buildings, where they are controlled. Many Israelis want to move but cannot do so, because at present their rent is low and they cannot spend the large sums required to buy a flat of their own. It is questionable whether the ideal of making house owners of as many people as possible, which we have taken over from the first days of Histadrut housing, fits our present requirements. It has led us to build small houses on valuable plots, burdened young couples with debt, and above all tied our population down at a time when our working force should be as mobile as possible, in line with a speedily changing employment situation.

At the same time, we have been looking for investment schemes in which we could interest Jews from abroad and capitalists ready to acquire an interest in our developing economy. We have been actively promoting investment in Israel, but we could offer little beside our orange groves. Nor can it be argued that a programme of investment in housing would lower bond sales abroad. As a rule investors distinguish between bond purchases and the acquisition of shares in actual property or enterprises.

Inside Israel, too, experience has shown that people are ready to invest when they are offered suitable interest rates and guarantees. It does not seem to be true that Israelis are eager to spend all they earn and more, although it is a fact that inflationary trends encourage spending.

Proposals Timely

The latest proposals to encourage private investment in housing have come at a time when our Government is about to assume additional economic burdens although it is already staggering under the load of responsibilities unknown outside the Iron Curtain. It is taken for granted that the Government must not only provide social services for all immigrants but also create employment for them. Yet the immigrants who are currently coming in are better trained than those of nine or ten years ago, and the national economy itself is more mature and requires less fashioning, and at least a proportion of our new immigrants should ultimately be absorbed by it by a natural process, without the Government's being directly responsible for it. The new proposals for encouraging private construction deserve close examination.



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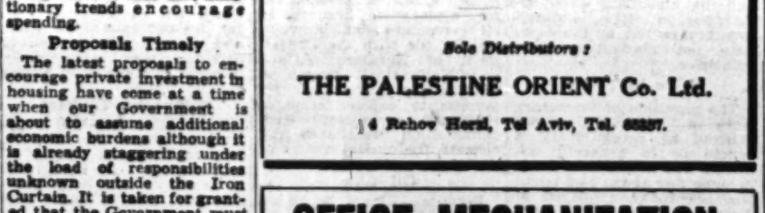

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New Speaker

THIRTY days after the death of the first Knesset Speaker, Yosef Sprinzak, Knesset Members paid the traditional visit to his grave. That afternoon they convened to elect a new Speaker.

Mapai's first idea of its candidate for the post had been ex-Prime Minister Moshe Sharett, but he declined. Mrs. Beba Idelson was the next suggestion the party considered, and finally it formally proposed Mr. Beri Locker, the former Chairman of the Jewish Agency. By this time most of the other parties, in an effort to prevent the election of a Mapai Speaker, were uniting behind Nahum Nir, the veteran Ahdut Ha'avoda leader. He was elected against the lone votes of Mapai, with the Progressives and Agudat Yisrael abstaining.

More Taxes

THE final implications for each individual Israeli of renewed mass immigration became more evident this week.

The Cabinet approved the draft of a bill imposing a new compulsory immigration loan on taxpayers. Under the bill, which is expected to be approved by the Knesset shortly, after some heated debate, each taxpayer will subscribe to it between six to 12 per cent of his income after deduction of personal allowances and income tax. The money will be collected in twelve monthly instalments, deducted from wages and salaries together with the income tax. It was estimated that an average person would pay IL15-20 per month, but people with very low incomes would be exempt, while high-income groups will pay much more. Of the total 400,000 taxpayers in this country, up to one quarter would be exempt from the new levy, which should provide about IL40m. in additional income for the Treasury next year.

The levying of a compulsory immigration loan follows the rather meagre success of the voluntary immigration loan initiated last November. The target was IL20m., but after a fairly good start subscription slowed down and it has not passed the two-thirds mark. But this was not the only reason for the compulsory loan: IL20m. would still be very short of the amounts required. It was understood that payments made on account of the voluntary loan will be deducted from the compulsory obligation, but the Government hoped that some people would agree not to convert their voluntary loan bonds into compulsory ones.

Another major source of the IL193m. by which the 1959-60 budget has now increased should be the additional revenue from higher customs and excise taxes. As the lists of commodities affected by the higher rates were published, prices in shops went up and Israelis began again to be fully aware that keeping the gates open and welcoming immigrants was more than a sacred principle — it was also a very real burden which must be shared by everyone.

Price increases involved the whole range of building materials, with an expected rise in the price of apartments sometime in the not too distant future. The tariff also went up on a long list of imported raw materials, as well as imported machinery and electric appliances. Drugs and medicines went up as much as 85 per cent (for some types of aspirin), shoes are expected to go up by 25 per cent, furniture by 15 per cent, typewriters by 20 per cent, electric razors by 35 per cent, radios by ten per cent, lubricating oil by ten per cent.

The immediate effects of the increases in clothing and footwear were temporarily balanced by the current end-of-season sales as shops offered a 20 per cent reduction on most such items.

The Histadrut leadership, which faces union elections shortly, viewed with considerable concern the effect of the price increases on the finances of the average worker's family. Representatives of the Histadrut met with Government representatives to discuss ways and means of compensating workers earning less than IL300 a month for the current price increases. While it was quite clear that wage increases were out of question, the Cabinet appointed a Ministerial committee to study the effect of the price increases on small wage-earners' budgets.

Placing the Newcomers

AS the immigrants continued to arrive by air and sea, discussion began on their most advisable geographical distribution. Jewish Agency officials stated that 65 per cent of the immigrants would be settled in "development areas" while the remaining 35 per cent would live in major towns and cities, particularly in new suburbs on the outskirts. However, this ratio may yet be altered by further discussions, including a debate on the subject in the Coordination Committee of the Government and the Jewish Agency.

Settling as many immigrants as possible in "development areas" conforms to the principle of the dispersal of population, considered to be of fundamental importance both for security and for settlement of large empty spaces, particularly in the southern half of the country. On the other hand, settling more immigrants in already well-populated areas requires much less investment in new roads, in providing employment and in housing. Thus, to a large extent, this is a problem of long-term considerations versus short-term demands, and its solution will be largely determined by the availability of funds.

In order to lessen the public resources required to provide housing for the immigrants, Dr. Y. Foerder, top economist and Chairman of the Mortgage Bank, proposed that the Government should take special steps to encourage the construction of apartments for rental to new immigrants. He suggested that the Government should either undertake to subsidize for three or four years the rents paid by new immigrants in such housing, thus providing reasonable income on their investments for those who are willing to put up the houses — or else grant long-term low-interest loans of about 25 per cent of the money invested in such housing. Finance Minister Eshkol, commenting on the suggestion, said that the Government would be willing to discuss the question if and when the prospective investors presented themselves.

Pipe to the South

IRRESPECTIVE of the percentage of new immigrants that will ultimately be settled in "development areas," the Government has always been and is most interested in directing as many newcomers as possible to agriculture. Here again the availability of funds has for some years now been a major limiting factor, though not the only one. Recently, the fact that Israel is approaching the limits of currently available water resources has also emerged as a major consideration. The loss of almost the entire winter crops in the Negev, due to the two-month delay in the rains this year, underscored dramatically the need for developing additional large-scale irrigation projects for the Negev.

This week, as construction work started on the long planned Jordan-Negev pipeline, a beginning was made toward a solution of this problem.

The idea of utilizing the Jordan waters "to make the desert bloom" antedates the establishment of the State, and gave birth to the magnificent "TVA on the Jordan" plan of Professor Walter Lowdermilk. The plan was revived on a considerably more limited scale in 1953, when President Eisenhower sent Mr. Eric Johnston as his special emissary to the Middle East to persuade Israel and the Arabs to get together on a regional water development scheme. The U.S. was willing to contribute as much as $200m. toward the implementation of such a scheme.

In more than two years of negotiations which brought him several times to most of the Middle East capitals, Mr. Johnston succeeded in getting Israel and the Arabs to agree on the project, achieving mutual consent even on the sensitive question of the division of the water. Israel should have received 35-40 per cent and the Arabs 60-65 per cent. However, after the experts had agreed and some Arab governments had even given their unofficial approval, suddenly the Arab League reversed this agreement and refused to have anything to do with a project which could be interpreted indirectly as cooperation with Israel.

After the scheme had fallen through, Washington indicated that it would be ready to assist individual countries in carrying out their separate water projects, on condition that such projects did not run counter to an overall scheme into which they might be integrated at some future date, and that none of the countries would attempt to take more water than their respective share under the original joint scheme. Both Israel and Jordan, the two countries most interested, began to draft their separate plans.

Jordan initially planned a vast project involving an outlay of some $100m., but later submitted to Washington a more limited plan utilizing the Yarmuk river at the cost of only $11-12m. It was implementable in three years. Washington approved and last spring advanced $2.5m. to the Amman government. Israel, for her part, drafted a four-year plan costing about IL130-140m. that would bring the Jordan waters to the Negev. A few weeks ago, Israel's plans were also submitted to Washington, where they are now undergoing scrutiny by irrigation and water development experts.

Meanwhile, Israel has begun work on the project. Near Kfar Saba this week, huge excavators were digging ditches for the giant 327-centimetre pipes made of reinforced concrete. The pipeline is being assembled from five-metre sections, each weighing 20 tons and brought to the construction area by specially adapted railway cars. About 13 sections should be laid each day in the initial stage of construction.

Youth Meet

THE first international youth seminar ever organized by the Socialist Youth International opened at Beit Berl this week. Though many of the participants, who came from 20 countries, were Europeans, delegates from Asian and African countries were in the majority. Thus the seminar also represented yet another Israel effort to contribute to the democratic development of newly-independent or soon-to-be-independent nations.

The youth seminar follows closely on the highly successful Afro-Asian seminar on cooperation, which was attended by 60 participants from the two continents.

Cooperative enterprise, youth education, agricultural settlement, teaching a single language to speakers of many tongues, rapid industrial development and the defence of borders against hostile infiltration — these are the fields in which Asian and African nations want to learn from Israel's experience.

Therefore, Asians and Africans have come to learn in this country with increasing confidence, ask for Israel advisers and experts and engage in development projects with Israel participation. Among the latest developments in this sphere is the decision to increase the number of Israel experts in Burma from 12 to 50 and to embark on several joint projects. In Ghana, Israel has started several training programmes, including the training of pilots and seamen, while in Liberia a joint construction company of local investors and Solel Boneh received a large loan to finance the import of Israel construction materials and equipment.

Since ties are so rapidly developing between Israel and the Afro-Asian nations, a proposal is now being discussed to have the Government, the Histadrut and the Jewish Agency jointly establish here a permanent Institute for the training of Asian and African experts in agriculture, cooperation, industrial planning and other aspects of development.

THIS WEEK

NAHUM NIR, Ahdut Ha'avoda M.K., was elected Speaker of the Knesset.

PRICES WENT UP for numerous commodities following the increase of customs and excise to provide funds for the absorption of new immigrants.

RAIN continued throughout the country.

AMBASSADOR ABBA EBAN RESIGNED his post in Washington and at the United Nations.

THE JORDAN-NEGEV PIPELINE was initiated with the laying of the first sections of giant pipe.

INFILTRATORS WERE ACTIVE in Eilat area for the first time since the Sinai Campaign.

AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR FOR SOCIALIST YOUTH leaders opened at Beit Berl.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS held its eighth convention in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Nahum Nir addressing the Knesset following his election as Speaker. In foreground is the Cabinet.
Photo: Braun

The Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

Storm in a Financial Teacup

THE final signing of the Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement on Saturday ended what must have been one of the strangest and most meaningless diplomatic squabbles of recent years. This storm in a teacup has, however, demonstrated the hypersensitivity of the new nationalist regimes in the East.

The difficulties began immediately after the agreement was initialled in Cairo on January 16, and it was announced that it would be signed within a week. The agreement was welcomed in Cairo with relief. The Egyptians were glad that their frozen sterling balances would at last be released, and everyone from well-to-do merchants down to the poor servant class hailed the prospect of a "return to normal."

But the jubilation was not unmixed with disappointment. For weeks, the government had been dangling before the public the prospect of the total release of Egypt's sterling balances, estimated by Cairo at about £90m. It turned out, however, that after the British Government had set aside compensation for British firms taken over or damaged by nationalization or sequestration, plus compensation to the Suez Canal Company and an initial trading account on which British firms can renew business with Egypt, there remained only between £10m. and £20m.

Sir Dennis Ricket, head of the British delegation, and Abdul Mon'em el-Kaissouny, U.A.R. Minister of Economy, shaking hands after initialling the Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement.

This was not the kind of thing that the Egyptian authorities could let pass without some rectification; according to the rules of the game, the agreement must be presented as a diplomatic victory over the hated imperialists. The restraint and sobriety with which the Cairo Press had reacted to the negotiations while they lasted gave way to sensational "revelations" intended to show that the authorities were still "alert" to imperialist intrigues and manoeuvres.

The campaign started ostensibly over the question of whether or not full diplomatic relations were to follow the agreement. Mr. Colin Crowe, the senior Foreign Office official who accompanied the British delegation to the negotiations, was to stay in Cairo for a short time after the conclusion of the agreement to continue diplomatic contacts with the Egyptian authorities, and there were rumours that in the first stage consulates would be opened in Cairo and London, with commercial secretaries to help work out the details of resumption of trade. The Cairo Press seized upon this, one paper publishing reports to the effect that Mr. Crowe "carries his Letters of Credence in his briefcase!"

Diplomatic Pressure

This paved the way to further such victories for Cairo. It transpired that the wily British were after resuming full diplomatic relations with Egypt — and immediately. But Cairo was not prepared for such allegedly far-reaching developments, and less than two weeks after the agreement had been initialled, Cairo Radio's "correspondent" understood that the question of resuming relations with the British had been deferred by the Egyptian Cabinet "until appropriate consultations with the Arab countries which broke off their diplomatic ties with Britain at the time of the Suez aggression." The next day President Nasser, taking the opportunity of an interview with a Labour M.P., pointed out that he could not accept any linking between the financial agreement and diplomatic relations — as the British Government was alleged to demand.

London was not completely free of responsibility in this partial defeat. The British Foreign Office was under the correct impression that Nasser was prepared to come to terms with Britain, and that since this was so, it was proper that a joint statement of intention be issued by the two sides. It is understood that the Foreign Office did not insist on either of the two parties committing itself to a date for resumption of relations, but simply asked that the statements which Abdul Mon'em el-Kaissouny, the U.A.R.'s Minister of Economy, had made during the negotiations, be incorporated into a joint communique (Kaissouny had declared at the initialling of the accord that he would "expect the signing of the agreement to pave the way towards normalization of relations between the two countries").

B.O.A.C. Building in Cairo was let for £66,000 per annum while it was "taken care of" by Egyptian officials.

British Defeat

Cairo, however, remained adamant, and the publicity which Abdul Nasser's propaganda machine gave to the whole affair made this seem a veritable defeat for British diplomacy — which it was, at least in the eyes of the Arabs.

Cairo then made it officially known to London:

1) That the British group whose mission it would be to help implement the financial agreement would have diplomatic immunity, but that it could have access only to those Egyptian officials directly concerned with the business of the agreement.

2) That other Arab countries would have to be consulted before the resumption of full diplomatic relations with Britain.

3) That such a resumption of relations would depend on the way the agreement worked out.

The Smouha Affair

This was in the diplomatic field. But the signing of the agreement was held up for more tangible reasons. According to the agreement, the British Government was to receive £27.5m. in compensation for former British property which had been Egyptianized. The British negotiators seem to have been under the impression that the valuable Smouha estate — or a good part of it — was not included among the Egyptianized properties but would ultimately be returned to its owners. The Egyptians, on the other hand, claimed subsequently that the whole estate had been Egyptianized and that the £27.5m. included full compensation for the Smouha family. This would have meant that the British Government would either have to pay part of this sum due to the Smouha family out of its own funds or award all the owners of Egyptianized property proportionately less than was due them.

The agreement in its final version implies that it is the Egyptians who have given in on the Smouha dispute, although the sum of £27.5m. has not been increased. Before negotiations started, it was known that 280 acres of Smouha property had been Egyptianized two years previously, but that the remaining 220 acres had been put on the sequestrated property list. This part of the property — constituting the more valuable plots and buildings — seems to have been transferred to the list of Egyptianized property only shortly before the negotiations started.

Compromise Solution

Under the compromise reached at week's end, these 220 acres will be returned to the Smouhas.

The agreement does not cover the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but a British mission is duly to be set up in Cairo to ensure the satisfactory implementation of the agreement. Egypt will be able to set up a similar mission in London.

Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, said in Cairo last week-end that the agreement would remove "a major obstacle" in the way of normal relations between Egypt and Britain. Meanwhile, at least on the surface, the only party which came out unscathed from this storm in a teacup seems to be Colonel Nasser.

EUGENE BLACK

STRIKER TO SPEAKER

HOW does it feel to become Speaker of the Knesset?

"Until Monday I was a free man. Now I feel that I am the servant of the public." That is what Mr. Nahum Nir says about his elevation to one of the highest positions in the nation. (Although he holds the degree of Doctor of Laws, he prefers to be referred to as Mister.)

Seated in his new office, Mr. Nir first of all corrected an error which appeared in several newspapers — including this one. Although he was a Deputy Speaker in the first Knesset — and there were only two Deputies in those days as compared to the present eight — he was not a member of the Second Knesset at all.

The Poalei Zion faction — to which he belongs — of the combined Mapam party of those days had lost ground in the internal party elections and Mr. Nir was dropped to 33rd place on Mapam's list for the Second Knesset — a place where he had no chance of being elected.

We wanted to know more about the waiters' strike that he had led in his younger days.

"Yes, that was in Warsaw back in 1906. Poalei Zion began to organize a number of occupations that had been neglected by the Bund and I was given the job of organizing the Jewish waiters. Our first objective was to bring about the abolition of tipping and substitute a fixed service charge. We didn't wear silk gloves in those days, and if we had to break down doors we broke them down. As far as I know it was the first waiters' strike in history."

Mr. Nir was engaged to be married at that time, and he recalls that his future mother-in-law tried to talk her daughter out of the match after she heard that "that student" was behind the strikes in Warsaw. But they were married nevertheless.

A year before the strike, Mr. Nir (his name was then Rafalkes) had been expelled from the University of Warsaw for his political activities and was was branded with the "wolf's ticket" that banned him from any Polish university. In 1907 he took a degree in Natural Sciences at the University of St. Petersburg, and a year later a Doctorate in Laws at the University of Dorpat (Esthonia). This latter was after only eight and a half months of work during which he studied 14 hours a day.

Symbol of Tie

We asked Mr. Nir to explain how it was that of the ten Ahdut Ha'avoda members in the Knesset, he is the only one who wears a tie.

"Although I'm a socialist, to my regret I never have been a *halutz*," he explains. When I came here in 1925 it was as a lawyer. Since then I have never appeared in public without a tie or a jacket — even on the hottest summer's day. It took my comrades a little time to get used to this, but now they accept it."

The new Speaker will be 75 on March 17. He lives in Ramat Yitzhak with his wife in a two-family house. The second apartment is occupied by his son-in-law and

NAHUM NIR

daughter Hanna, who is Assistant District Attorney of Tel Aviv, and their three girls.

Mr. Nir's father, Moshe Rafalkes, owned a shoe factory in Warsaw and was one of the founders of Rehovot, where he became a farmer in 1912. On his mother's side, Mr. Nir comes from a line of 22 generations of rabbis, according to family tradition.

He himself is not religious, a fact which is quite obvious from his Knesset speeches. He has more than once attacked any attempt to impose religious practices on the non-observant.

Prayers Queried

On one occasion, he asked the Minister of Education in a parliamentary question why pupils in his granddaughter's school were compelled to participate in prayer every morning before the beginning of studies. (The Minister replied that it was the custom in the school to start the day by reciting a prayer or a passage from the Psalms. He did not consider this "religious compulsion.")

Had he really promised not to drive on the Sabbath if the religious parties voted for him?

Well, the story had been twisted somewhat, Mr. Nir replied. What had really happened was this: About three weeks ago he was driving home from the Knesset in the car of Mr. Ezra Ichilov, of the General Zionists. Dr. Shimshon Junitchman of Herut was in the same car.

During the trip, Mr. Ichilov said to him: "You realize that if you are elected Speaker of the Knesset, you won't be able to travel on the Sabbath." To this Mr. Nir replied: "If a candidate for Speaker receives the votes of the religious parties, that does impose a certain responsibility on him." Now that he had actually received the support of the National Religious Party, he did not think he would use the official Knesset car on Saturdays.

Speaking of cars, Mr. Nir is inclined not to accept the 1959 Chevrolet — the only one of its kind in the country — which the Knesset has put at his disposal, but he has not made a final decision yet.

Did he intend to institute any changes in Knesset procedure?

No, certainly no radical changes. Since his election was only for the nine months remaining for the Third Knesset (during several of which the Knesset will be in recess) he could only regard himself as "king for a day."

He agreed that too much time was allotted for debates, resulting in boredom and empty seats. But there seemed to be no solution to the problem.

The Opposition parties were quite justified in demanding more time, because their Knesset speeches constituted one of their most important weapons. But, as things are now, the more time the Opposition gets, the more time the Coalition parties get. There seemed to be no solution to this problem either.

ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

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Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN March 8	0845	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	EL AL	Istanbul
	1300	ALITALIA	Rome
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1300	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. March 9	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0930	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES. March 10	0900	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0945	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1000	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1300	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1315	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. March 11	0900	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	1300	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. March 12	0125	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0730	EL AL	Vienna
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0915	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0930	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1300	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1940	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. March 13	0900	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0930	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0930	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To:
SUNDAY	March 8,	ISRAEL	Piraeus, Naples, New York
TUESDAY	March 10,	THEODOR HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
TUESDAY	March 10,	ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
WEDNESDAY	March 11,	MARMARA	Iskenderun, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul

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Sholom Aleichem's World

This week marks the centenary of the birth of Sholom Aleichem, the great Jewish humorist and chronicler of East European Jewish life, folklore, imagery and lore. The centenary has added poignancy because the way of life he portrayed with such love, understanding and ruthless irony vanished for ever in the conflagration engendered up in the destruction of East European Jewry during the last war. Writing picaresque novels, plays, and innumerable short stories and sketches ranging in literary value from the hackneyed to the sublime, he salted the precarious situation of the East European Jew with a ubiquitous humour that invariably turned the tragic into the tragi-comic, also overlaying his satire with a warm Yiddish sentimentality. He was born Sholom Rabinovitch in the Ukraine, was a local rabbi from the age of 21 to 25, turned to writing, inherited a fortune from his father-in-law, travelled through the East European Jewish communities, and following the exodus, died in New York in 1916, his funeral cortege followed by half-a-million Jews.

In honour of the centenary, we print below the chapter on the humour of Kasrielevky (his fictional town) from Maurice Samuel's "The World of Sholom Aleichem", which is the best introduction to his work. The story we print gives a good notion of his qualities and in addition provides in very compressed form a synthetical environment of the precarious East European Jewish situation; the building and rebuilding of Jewish life which nevertheless carries in upon the bonfires, open hope through the eyes of a child. M.M.

THE HUMOUR OF KASRIELEVKY

By Maurice Samuel

JEWISH humour, or rather Yiddish humour, of which Sholom Aleichem is the supreme exponent, has fared as badly at the hands of its translators as the Jewish people itself at the hands of its apologists; and for the same reason. The apologists exert themselves to prove that the Jewish people is in reality indistinguishable from every other people, the so-called differences being the result of an optical illusion; the characteristics of Jews, they tell us, are such as will be found everywhere among non-Jews, and therefore are not Jewish characteristics at all. The translators of Jewish humour, whether they exert themselves or not, make it appear that Jewish humour is like every other type of humour, the proof being that it makes some people laugh; and the Jewish joke is one that happens to have originated or to be current among Jews. To make it Jewish, however, they put in a few words in italics, like *gefilte* fish and *Shma Yisroel*, and invert the order of subject and verb. The result is not a translation but a pogrom.

Undoubtedly humour cannot easily be transmitted from one language into another, for very often, where it is not a play upon words, it is a play upon the spirit of the language — that is to say, upon the spirit of a people. A prerequisite to transmission — or to such transmission as is possible — is then, the re-creation of the background or soundingboard. That, however, is a laborious and mostly a humourless business. An honest translator understands that where the humour is hopelessly intramural, it must be left where it is, and it must perish when the walls crumble. But sometimes there are examples which can be given foreign currency without falsification, though rarely without some sort of introduction. It is true that talking around a joke will blunt its point, but perhaps enough of it will remain to justify the effort. Occasionally the reader should (to use a phrase of Sholom Aleichem's) laugh on credit; he may see the joke later; and perhaps he will never see it, in which case he is so much to the good.

Universal Humour

There is a humour of situations and incidents and characters which is universal, and there is enough of that in Sholom Aleichem to establish him in any language without much difficulty. But peculiarly Jewish, and peculiarly of Sholom Aleichem, is a humour neither of situations nor of incidents nor of character, but of the mental twist. Not what happens to people is funny, but what they themselves say about it. There is nothing funny about Tevyeh the dairyman as a character, and nothing funny ever happens to him. What Tevyeh does is to turn the tables on tragedy by a verbal ingenuity: life gets the better of him, but he gets the better of the argument. Then we laugh with him to encourage him—and ourselves.

This is, of course, the difference between the humourist and the satirist — the laughing "with" or "at." When Sholom Aleichem becomes the satirist, as in his descriptions of new Kasrielevky, he invites us to look down on others, and he is the less Sholom Aleichem. When he is the humourist, and identifies us with his characters, he is himself, and incomparable.

At its extreme the Jewish joke is purely cerebral, being part of the intellectualist tradition. We have already seen the place occupied by scholarship in the popular mind of the Jews. Here was a folk which for 2000 years had given to the scholar the place of honour reserved by other peoples for the warrior and ruler. Jewish mothers rocking their cradles in Kasrielevky sang to their babies of high careers in the sacred studies; and even the popular songs of grown-ups celebrated the delights of learning. Such songs are quite grotesque in English. As, for instance:

See the peasant run into the house,
To snatch a drop of brandy;
See the Jew run to the study house,
To snatch a page of Talmud.

The outlandish effect is heightened by the rollicking melody. We shall understand the untranslatability of the song if we try to imagine a group of English bargees making the welkin ring with:

Come, landlord, bring us a page of Shakespeare...

The Jews were no more a nation of scholars than they were a nation of priests; but among no other people was there such universal interest in scholarship, or such an interpenetration of the masses with the slang of scholarship. The logical technique of the Talmud, the phraseology of its ratiocination, belonged to the conversation of the marketplace, and was parodied in popular jokes.

One of these tells of a Talmud student running about the city frenziedly crying out in despair: "Help! Help! I have a wonderful answer. For God's sake someone tell me the question."

Another is a take-off of "the method of induction" (odd stuff, this, for popular humour):

"What verse in the Bible tells us specifically that Jews are forbidden to go about with uncovered heads?" Answer: "Genesis xii, 1: 'And the Lord said unto Abraham, Get thee out of thy country.' Can you imagine Abraham going about with bared head, like a heathen?" This is the father of Zangwill's story: Said one Hassidic enthusiast to another: "Do you know that my Rabbi converses daily with God Himself?" "How do you know it?" "My Rabbi told me so." "And suppose he told you a lie?" "Idiot! Will a man who converses daily with God tell a lie?"

Pure "Logic"

And again in the field of pure logic is the conversation between two Jews:

"Tell me, why does the prayer Yekum Purkon *appear in two places in the Shabbath book?" "That's insurance — in case one of them gets lost." "Then why does the prayer* Mi sheberach *appear only in one place?" "Silly! That's exactly what proved my point. There were two* Mi sheberachs *and one them got lost!"*

These witticisms are admittedly a trifle thin in English; they are offered without apology by way of clarification, instances of the specifically mental in Jewish humour. They are also an introduction to the humour of verbal retrieval, the word triumphant over the situation. Let the world be unjust, we shall always have at least the *mot juste*. There is a Yiddish proverb: "When does a poor man rejoice? When he loses something and finds it again." The intimation is that this is the best he can hope for. Jewish humour is to a large extent the humour of the *schlemihl*, who is a central figure in the folklore. This word is, again, only approximately translatable. To say that a *schlemihl* is a luckless person, one born under an evil star, or with a wooden spoon in his mouth, is to touch only the negative side. It is the *schlemihl's* avocation and profession to miss out on things, to muff opportunities, to be persistently, organically, preposterously, and ingeniously out of place. A hungry *schlemihl* dreams of a plate of hot soup, and hasn't a spoon.

The only dangers a *schlemihl* manages to escape from are those that do not exist. There is a story of a pestilence which was laying waste a town:

The symptom of the disease was the turning red of the hands. A doctor, called into a house to examine a child, turned in sudden alarm on the father, and said: "Look! You've called me in for your child and have forgotten yourself. Your hands are as red as blood." "That's nothing," answered the father, "I'm a dyer by trade." "Run to the synagogue, man, and give thanks to God!" exclaimed the doctor. "You've had a narrow escape."

Miraculous Adventures

A group of Jews was gathered round a synagogue stove, recounting miraculous adventures, and instances of divine intervention in extremity. Said one: "Last winter my wife, my children, and I were travelling by sleigh to a neighbouring village. Suddenly, as we were passing through the forest, we heard the howling of wolves. And such a howling! Hundreds of wolves, thousands! I lashed my horses and we sped toward the river, the howling wolves drawing nearer every moment. We reached the river, and the wolves were already in sight. The river was frozen over and we flew onto the ice. It was a question, you understand, of getting to the farther bank, where our cries would be heard in the village, and so it was a race between us and the wolves. But right in the middle, when it looked as though we'd make it, the ice cracked wide open, the sled went down, with myself, my wife, my children — and in an instant the wolves were on top of us. Now what do you think God did for us?" "What?" asked the listeners, their eyes bulging. "Why," answered the narrator complacently, "thanks be to Him who reigns in heaven, the whole story is a lie from beginning to end."

It is only a step from the non-existent danger from which the happy *schlemihl* escapes by the skin of his teeth, to the actual calamities with which he has an uncontrollable affinity. In the first case he laughs, thinking of the terrible things that can happen to him and don't. In the second case, when they do happen, he laughs because he can think of the right thing to say, the thing which, as it were, puts calamity in its place and shows it where to get off. Sholom Aleichem's tenderest and most amusing passages conform to the second spirit, which is most specifically Jewish. We have read some of his reports on Tevyeh the dairyman. The technique occurs over and over again, not invented by Sholom Aleichem, but by the Jewish people, the *schlemihl* of peoples, and merely invoked by Sholom Aleichem.

Probably the outsider must find a touch of perversity in one who looks for laughter amid the flames of a burning city. Yet there is humour, without any abatement of compassion, in the story of the great fire of Kasrielevky, and in the picture of old Reb Yozifel on that day. He, while others were saving life and property, was concerned only with the sacred Scrolls and books in the synagogue. He dashed — figuratively speaking, for Reb Yozifel was close to 80 and his dashing days were over — into the blazing building, and brought out two of the Scrolls before the flames drove him out for good. He sat down on a bench at a little distance from the synagogue and addressed himself thus to the Almighty:

Gallows Humour

"Look you, Lord of the world, I have done what I could. I have saved two of the Scrolls. I wash my hands of all further responsibility. But don't for a moment imagine that I am leaving this spot. I shall stay here and see if you actually intend to burn the Torah which you gave us on Mount Sinai through your servant Moses." And there old Reb Yozifel stayed until Adam of the baths came and literally carried him away.

*Galgen*humor, the laughter of the gallows, sounds in the letter which Yisrolik of Kishinev writes, after the famous pogrom, to his friend Jacob in America:

"Dear Yankel: You ask me to write you at length, and I'd like to oblige, but there's really nothing to write about. The rich are still rich, and the poor are dying of hunger, as they always do. What's new about that? And as far as the pogroms are concerned, thank God we have nothing more to fear, as we've already had ours — two of them, in fact, and a third wouldn't be worth while. All I can tell you is that I'm alive, though the Angel of Death had me by the throat three time. I'm only sorry for my wife and children; they had to hide out three days and three nights in the garret of a friendly Gentile; nothing to eat, nothing to drink, three days and three nights. All our family got through it safely, except for Lippi who was killed with his two sons, Nosh and Mordecai; first-class artisans, all three of them. Oh yes, and except Herah. Perel was found dead in the cellar, together with the baby at her breast. But as Getzl used to say: 'It might have been worse; don't think of the better, because there's no limit to that.' You ask about Heshel. He's been out of work now for over half a year. The fact is they won't let him work in prison. What's he in prison for? Eating pork on Yom Kippur, of course. They're arranging great things for him, I hear: the rope, or a firing squad. It's all a matter of luck. Some people have it, some don't, as Getzl used to say. Look at Yossel Hentsh, for example; he died before they even had a chance to put him in prison. Talking about luck — do you remember Leib, the son of Nehemiah the carpenter? We always said he's come to nothing. Well, he's fooled everybody; he lives like a lord in the Peter-Paul Prison. But I really don't know what there is to write about. If you happen to see Abraham Moshe's son, tell him his father is a schlemihl. He died before we got the Constitution. Leizer's in prison for travelling outside the Pale without a passport. Serve him right! Who told him to be a teacher and look for pupils where he oughtn't to? Mendel did a clever thing though; he up and died. Some say of hunger, others of consumption. Personally I think he died of both. I really don't know what else there is to write about, except the cholera, which is going great guns..."

One of the best-beloved characters in Sholom Aleichem's world is the little boy Mottel, the son of Peissi, the cantor. There is a whole sub-world in Sholom Aleichem, that of the children... Peissi's Mottel must be mentioned here because he is the author of a phrase now famous wherever Yiddish is spoken: "Hurray, I'm an orphan!" and because he is a perfect device for the presentation of the tragic under the aspect of the playful. Grown-ups are always queer to children, they are queer, in particular, because of their dependence on things, their inelastic submission to the law of "having" instead of the Law of "being." Mottel is the perfect little Kasriel, for he knows by instinct that you only have to see the world in the proper way and all is well.

Peissi the cantor lies dying, and one by one his household possessions must be sold to buy food and medicine. Mother weeps and big brother Ellie is gloomy. But why? What fun it is, what an adventure, keeping the sales secret from Father, who stays in his bed in the alcove and does not know what is going on! Michel the pedlar comes in to buy Father's sets of Talmud and Mishna. What a sight he is, this Michel, as he plucks his beard and pulls faces, and argues with Mother and Ellie in an undertone. What is it that prevents them from having as good a time as Mottel? Yossel the goldsmith is persuaded to buy what is left of the silverware. You could talk for years about Yossel the goldsmith, such a suspicious man, such a bargainer! As for the selling of the big sideboard with the glass window, that is perhaps the grandest adventure of all. For the sideboard has been part of the room ever since the world existed. It has never been moved from its place. And here, all of a sudden, four men, puffing and panting, detach it from its eternal abode, and the mystery of the wall is exposed. And nobody understands but Mottel. After the sideboard, the bed is sold, and Mottel must sleep on the floor, which he has always wanted to do. You can't compare sleeping on the floor with sleeping on a bed. A bed is a little thing: the floor is boundless; you can roll over and over, you can go anywhere you like, you are still "in bed." What do people want beds for anyway?

This child, too, is father to the man; Kasrielevky's humour is in Mottel's bones; Kasrielevky is a grown-up Mottel, not as adept as he in the creative transvaluation of values, but still native to the practice. "Let's look at the thing upside down, maybe that's the right way up." This will help to explain why Kasrielevkites who could grin wryly at a pogrom insisted on shedding tears at a wedding.

Weeping at Weddings

Ostensibly Jews are forbidden to know perfect joy as long as the Jewish homeland is in ruins and the Glory in exile; the breaking of dishes at betrothals and weddings is a memorial of the Destruction. But the Kasrielevkites were not content with this formal acknowledgment. They had a custom which is one of the world's curiosities, the "keening" at the wedding. The *badchan*, or professional jester, without whom a marriage ceremony would have been as incomplete as without musicians, had to make the guests cry as well as laugh. The bride was seated in state, and the *badchan* walked to and from wailing over her as if she were about to be buried. He mourned her lost childhood, and dwelt on the burdens and sorrows of the life on which she was entering. "Weep, little bride, weep, think of the years to come, the pain of motherhood, the separation from your beloved parents, the sadness of old age..." And he kept it up until bride and bridegroom, relatives and guests, were dissolved in tears. This, too, was part of Kasrielevky's humour.

S. Yudovin: "Kasrielevky Tempo" (Woodcut)

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A SUCCAH FOR ONCE

By Sholom Aleichem

THERE are people who have never been taught anything, and know everything, have never been anywhere, but understand everything, have never given a moment's thought to anything, but still take everything in.

"Blessed hands" is the name bestowed on these fortunate beings. The world envies, honours and respects them.

There was such a man in our town, Kasrielevky. They called him Moshe-for-once, because, whatever he heard or saw or did, he exclaimed:

"It's such-and-such for once."

A new cantor in the synagogue — he's cantor for once.

If someone is carrying a turkey for Passover — it's a turkey for once.

"There will be a fine frost tomorrow."

"A fine frost for once."

"There were blows exchanged at the meeting."

"Good blows for once."

"Oh, Jews, I'm a poor man."

"A poor man for once."

And so he went on about everything.

Moshe was a — well, I can't tell you what Moshe was. He was a Jew, but what he lived on, it would be hard to say. He lived as many thousands of Jews live in Kasrielevky — tens of thousands. He hovered around the squire. That is, not the squire himself, but the gentlefolks that were with the squire. And not around the gentlefolks themselves, but around the Jews that hovered around the gentlefolks, who were with the squire. As for whether he made a living — that's another story. Moshe-for-once was a man who hated to boast of his good luck or to bemoan his bad luck. He was always jolly, his cheeks were always red. One end of his moustache was longer than the other. His hat was always on one side of his head; and his eyes were always smiling and kindly. He never had any time, but was always ready to walk ten miles to do anyone a favour.

That's the sort of man Moshe-for-once was.

* * *

There wasn't a thing in the world Moshe-for-once could not make — a house, or a clock, a machine, a lamp, a spinning-top, a tap, a mirror, a cage, whatever you can think of.

True, no one could point to the houses, clocks, or machines that he had made; but everyone was sure Moshe could make them. Everyone said that if need be, Moshe could turn the world upside down. The trouble was that he had no tools. I mean the contrary. That was his luck. Thus the world was not turned upside down. That is, the world remained a world.

It was a miracle that Moshe was not torn to pieces. When a lock went wrong you went to Mbshe. When the clock stopped, or the tap of the *samovar* got stuck, or blackbeetles, or bugs, or other vermin appeared in the house, it was always Moshe who was consulted. Or when a fox came and killed the chickens, whose advice was asked? It was always Moshe-for-once.

True, the broken lock was thrown away, the clock had to be sent to a watchmaker, and the *samovar* to the copper-smith. The blackbeetles and bugs and other vermin were not at all scared by Moshe. And the fox went on doing what foxes do. But Moshe-for-once still remained the same Moshe-for-once he had always been. After all, he had blessed hands; and there was certainly something in him. The whole world can't be mad. Otherwise, why don't people come to you or me with their broken locks, or clocks, or for advice on how to get rid of foxes, blackbeetles, bugs and other vermin? Everybody isn't the same, some people are different. And it seems that talent is rare.

* * *

WE became very close neighbours of this Moshe-for-once. We lived in the same house, under the same roof. I say became, because before that we lived in our own house. The wheels of fortune suddenly turned round for us. Times got bad. We didn't want to be a burden to anyone. We sold our house, paid our debts, and moved into Hershke Mamtzes' house. It was an old ruin, without a garden, a yard, or a fence, without a body, and without life.

"Well, it's a hut," said my mother, trying to be funny. But I saw tears in her eyes.

"Don't sin," said my father, who was black as the earth. "Thank God for this."

Why for "this," I don't know. Maybe because we were not living in the street? I would rather have lived in the street than in this house, with strange boys and girls whom I didn't know, or want to know, with their yellow hair and running noses, their thin legs and fat bellies. When they walked they waddled like ducks. They did nothing but eat, and when any one else was eating, they stared right into his mouth.

I was very angry with the Lord for having taken our house from us. I was not so sorry for the house as for the Succah we had there. It stood from year to year. It had a roof that could be raised and lowered, and a beautiful carved ceiling of green and yellow boards, made into squares with a star of David in the middle. True, kind friends told us to hope on, for we should one day buy the house back, or the Lord would help us build another, better, bigger and handsomer house than the one we had had to sell. But this was cold comfort to us. That's just what they said when I broke my tin watch, accidentally, of course, into little pieces. My mother smacked me, and my father wiped my eyes, and promised to buy me a better, bigger and handsomer watch than the one I broke. But the more my father praised the watch he was going to buy for me, the more I cried for the old one. When my father was not looking, my mother wept silently for the old house. And my father sighed and groaned. A black cloud settled on his face, and his big white forehead was creased with wrinkles.

I thought it was very wrong of the Creator of the Universe to have taken our house from us.

* * *

"I ASK you — may your health increase! — what are we going to do about the Succah?" asked my mother of my father some time before the Feast of Succot.

"You probably mean what are we going to do without a Succah?" replied my father, trying to be funny. I saw that he was distressed. He turned away to one side, so that we shouldn't see his face, which was covered with a thick black cloud. My mother blew her nose to hide her tears. And I, looking at them... Suddenly my father turned to us with a lively look.

"Hush! We have a neighbour here called Moshe."

"Moshe-for-once?" asked my mother. And I don't know whether she was making fun or not. It seemed she was serious, for, half an hour later, the three were going about the house, father, Moshe and Hershke Mamtzes, our landlord, looking for a place to put up a Succah.

* * *

HERSHKE Mamtzes' house was all right. It had only one fault. It stood on the street, and didn't have a scrap of yard. It looked as if it had got lost in the middle of the road. Somebody was walking along and lost a house, without a yard or a roof, the door on the other side of the street, like a coat with the waist in front and the buttons underneath. If you talk to Hershke, he will bore you to death about his house. He will tell you how he came by it, how they wanted to take it away from him and how he fought for it, until he could keep it.

"Where do you intend to build the Succah, Reb Moshe?" asked father of Moshe-for-once. And Moshe-for-once, his hat on the back of his head, was lost in thought, as if he were a great architect working out a big plan. He pointed from here to there, and from there to here. He tried to make us understand that if the house did not stand in the middle of the street, and if it had had a yard, we would have had two walls ready-made, and he could have built us a Succah in a day. Why do I say in a day? In an hour. But since the house had no yard, and we needed four walls, the Succah would take a little longer to build. But for all that we would have a Succah for once. The main thing was to get the materials.

"Materials there will be. Have you the tools?" asked Hershke.

"The tools will be found. Have you the timber?" asked Moshe.

"There is timber. Have you the nails?" asked Hershke.

"Nails can be got. Have you the fir-boughs?" asked Moshe.

"Somehow, you are a little too so-so today," said Hershke.

"A little too what?" asked Moshe. They looked each other straight in the eyes, and both burst out laughing.

* * *

WHEN Hershke Mamtzes brought the first few boards and beams, Moshe said that, please God, it would be a Succah for once. I wondered how he was going to make a Succah out of the few boards and beams. I begged my mother to let me stand by while Moshe was working. And Moshe not only let me stand by him, but even let me be his assistant. I was to hand him what he wanted, and hold things for him.

Of course this put me into seventh heaven. Was it a trifle to help build the Succah? I was a great help to Moshe. I moved my lips when he hammered; went for meals when he went; shouted at the other children not to hinder us; handed Moshe the hammer when he wanted the chisel, and the pincers when he wanted a nail. Any other man would have thrown the hammer or pincers at my head for such help, but Moshe-for-once had no temper. No one had ever had the privilege of seeing him angry.

"Anger is a sinful thing. It does as little good as any sin."

And because I was greatly absorbed in the work, I didn't notice how and by what miracle the Succah came into being.

"Come and see the Succah we've built," I said to father, and dragged him out of the house by the tails of his coat; he was delighted with our work. He looked at Moshe with a smile, and said, pointing to me:

"Did he at least help you a bit?"

"He was a help, for once," replied Moshe, looking up at the roof of the Succah with anxious eyes. "If only our Hershke brings us the fir-boughs, it will be a Succah for once."

* * *

HERSHKE Mamtzes worried us about the fir-boughs. He put off going for them from day to day. The day before the Festival he went off and brought back a card-load of thin sticks, a kind of reed like those that grow on the banks of the river. And we began to cover the Succah. That is to say, Moshe did the work and I helped him by driving off the goats which had gathered around the fir boughs, as if they were worth nibbling at. I don't know what they found in the bitter green stalks.

Since the house stood alone, in the middle of the street, there was no getting rid of the goats. If you drove one off another came up. The second was only just got rid of, when the first sprang back again. I drove them off with sticks.

"Get out of here. Are you here again, silly goats? Get off."

The devil knows how they found out we had green fir-boughs. It seems they told one another, because all the goats of the town gathered around us. And I, all alone, had to take them on.

The Lord helped us, and we had all the fir-boughs on the roof. The goats remained standing around us like fools. They looked up with silly eyes, and stupidly chewed the cud. I had my revenge on them, and said to them: "Why don't you take the fir-boughs now, silly goats?"

They must have understood me, for they began to go off, one by one, in search of something to eat. And we began to decorate the Succah on the inside. First we strewed the floor with sand: then on the walls we hung all the wadded quilts belonging to the neighbours. Where there was no wadded quilt, there hung a shawl, and where there was no shawl, there was a sheet or a table-cloth. Then we brought out all the chairs and tables, the candlesticks and candles, and the plates and knives and forks and spoons. And each of the three women of the house made the blessing over her own candles for the Feast of Succot.

* * *

MY mother — peace be unto her! — was a woman who loved to weep. The Days of Mourning were her Days of Rejoicing. And since we had lost our own house, her eyes weren't dry for a single minute. My father, though he was also upset, did not like her weeping. He told her to fear the Lord, and not to sin. One could be worse off than we were, thank God. But now, in the Succah, when she was blessing the Festival candles, she could cover her face with her hands and weep in silence without any one knowing it. But I was not to be fooled. I could see her shoulders heaving, and the tears trickling down through her thin white fingers. And I even knew what she was crying about... She was pleased that father was getting ready to go to synagogue, putting on his Sabbath coat that was tattered, but still made of silk, and his plaited silk girdle. He thrust his hands into his girdle, and said to me, sighing deeply:

"Come, let's go. It's time we went to synagogue to pray."

I took the prayer-books, and off we went. Mother remained at home to pray. I knew what she would do—weep. She could weep as much as she liked, for she would be alone. And so it was. When we came back, and entered the Succah, and father started to make the blessing over the wine, I looked into her eyes, and they were red, with swollen lids; her nose was shining. Nevertheless, to me she was as beautiful as Rachel or Abigail, or the Queen of Sheba, or Queen Esther. Looking at her, I was reminded of all our beautiful Jewish women about whom I had just been learning in the *Cheder*. And looking at my mother, with her lovely face that looked even lovelier above the lovely silk shawl she wore, with her large, beautiful, careworn eyes; my heart was filled with pain that such lovely eyes should always be tear-stained — that such lovely white hands should have to bake and cook. And I was angry with the Lord for not giving us a lot of money. And I prayed to the Lord to make me find a treasure trove of gold and diamonds. Or let the Messiah come, and we would go back to the Land of Israel, where we should all be happy.

That was what I thought. And my imagination carried me far, far away, to golden dreams that I would not exchange for all the money in the world. And the beautiful Festival prayers, sung by my father in his softest and most melodious voice, rang in my ears.

"Thou hast chosen us above all peoples,
Us hast Thou chosen
Of all the nations."

Is it a small thing to be God's chosen people? To be God's only child? My heart flowed over for the happy chosen people. And I imagined myself a prince, yes, a prince. And the Succah was a place. The Divine Holiness rested on it. My mother was the beautiful daughter of Jerusalem, the Queen of Sheba. And on the morrow we would make the blessing over the most beautiful fruit in the world — the *etrog*. Ah, who could be compared to me? Who could be compared?

* * *

AFTER father, Moshe-for-once pronounced the blessing over the wine. It was not the same blessing as my father's—not really. After him, the landlord, Hershke Mamtzes, pronounced the blessing over the wine. He was an ordinary man, and it was a ordinary blessing. We went to wash our hands, and then pronounced the blessing over the bread. And each of the three women brought out the food for her family—fine, fresh, seasoned, fragrant fish. And each family sat around its own table. There were many dishes; many people had soup; many mouths were eating. A light breeze blew into the Succah, through the thin walls, and the thin roof of fir-boughs. The candles spluttered. Every one was eating the delicious Festival supper heartily. And I imagined it was not a Succah but a palace—a great, big, brilliantly lit palace. And we Jews, the chosen people, the princes, were sitting in the palace and enjoying the pleasures of life. "You have it good, little Jews," thought I. "No one is as well-off as you. No one else is privileged to sit in such a beautiful palace, covered with green fir-boughs, strewn with yellow sand, decorated with the most beautiful tapestries in the world, the tables set with the finest suppers, and real holiday fish which is the most delicious of all dainties. And who speaks of—"

Suddenly, *crash!* The whole roof and the fir-boughs fell on our heads! One wall after the other was falling in. A goat fell from high heaven, right on top of us. It suddenly grew pitch dark; all the candles were extinguished; the tables were overturned. And we all, with the food, and the crockery and the goat, were stretched out on the sand. The moon shone, and the stars peeped out, and the goat jumped up, frightened, and stood on its thin legs, stock-still, staring at us with silly eyes. It soon trotted off, the insolent creature, over the tables and chairs, and over our heads, bleating "*Meh-eh-eh!*" The candles were out; the crockery smashed; the supper in the sand; and we were all scared to death. The women were shrieking, the children crying. It was total chaos — a real catastrophe.

* * *

"WHAT was a fine Succah you built," Hershke Mamtzes said, as if he had given us goodness knows how much money for building the Succah. "It was a fine Succah if one goat could bring it down."

"It was a Succah for once," replied Moshe-for-once. He stood there looking beaten, gazing upwards, to see whence the destruction had come. "It was a Succah for once."

"Yes, a Succah for once," repeated Hershke Mamtzes, in a voice full of deadly venom. And every one echoed his words, in unison:

"A Succah for once."

Translated by Hannah Berman

A CRUCIFIX IN THE TFILLIN BAG

Evaporation of Jewish Individuality

By Joel Blocker

POEMS OF A JEW. By Karl Shapiro. Random House, New York, 1958. pp. 71. $3.50.

LIKE Leslie Friedler's essay on "The Jew in the American Novel," — discussed on this page last week — Karl Shapiro's slim volume of verse says a good deal about the contemporary American Jewish community, as well as about the special characteristics and problems of the Jewish writer in the United States. Both books are also interesting and revealing examples of the American Jew's penchant for self-analysis and drawing up spiritual balance-sheets; his determination to discover and nurture neglected roots, his need to see himself in a meaningful cultural context. Their resemblance ends here, however, for while Mr. Fiedler makes his points explicitly, the significance of Mr. Shapiro's book lies more in what is left unsaid, hinted at, or implied.

Mr. Shapiro is one of a small group of middle-aged American Jewish poets who began to publish in the late thirties or early forties, a group that includes Kenneth Fearing and Delmore Schwartz. Born and educated in the south, he established his reputation with two volumes of verse printed during the Second World War—one of which, *V-Letter*, won him a Pulitzer Prize, and has since published several further volumes. For several years, Mr. Shapiro edited "Poetry" magazine in Chicago.

Only a few of the poems in the present book are new, most of them having appeared in previous collections of the poet's verse over the course of the last 18 years. More than half of them have no direct connection with what, even in the broadest sense, can legitimately be called a Jewish theme or subject. In an effort to explain and justify their republication under the ambiguous, ambitious and — ultimately — pathetically ironical title of "Poems of a Jew," the author has provided a brief introduction and a group of explanatory notes.

The introduction, which is intended to convince us of the book's unity, is surely one of the most remarkable and incoherent credoes ever penned by any Jew.

"These poems are documents of an obsession," Mr. Shapiro begins. "This obsession, I believe, is universal and timeless; the Jew is at its centre, but everyone else partakes of it." What follows is a long and perplexing series of negations and affirmations, which eventually cancel each other out and which leave the reader staggering under a load of blatant contradictions and philosophical - religious - historical nonsense:

KARL SHAPIRO

Jewish consciousness. For to be a Jew is to be in a certain state of consciousness which is inescapable. As everyone knows, a Jew who becomes an atheist remains a Jew. A Jew who becomes a Catholic remains a Jew. Being a Jew is the consciousness of being a Jew, and the Jewish identity, with or without religion, with or without history, is the significant fact.

The "obsession" referred to at the outset is amply corroborated; in the short space of two and a half pages, the word "Jew" is mentioned no less than 26 times, not to speak of "Jewish," "Jewry," or "Judaism." One senses a kind of compulsion to incant the magic word, to exorcise the evil spirit by sheer repetition of its name. Each mention of the word resounds like the blow of a hammer on an anvil; each incantation is a painful "shock":

...the word Jew retains its eternal shock, a shock that has nothing to do with Christ or the Crucifixion. The shock has to do with the covenant, the intimacy of Jew and God. This... is the kind of intimacy that precludes religion itself — for Judaism is the minimum religion — and, secondarily, art itself. The unbelievable survival of the Jews must be seen against a background of Nothing, a people outside art or literature, a people in dread of the graven image, a people outside a Heaven and Hell, whose very sanctum sanctorum is an empty chamber. Yet... the Jew is absolutely committed to the world... The Jew represents the primitive ego of the human race; he is... the first, as it were, to accept the mission of the ego.

GRAPPLING WITH A PHANTOM

WHAT this hysterical outpouring of "Jewness" suggests, it seems to me, is the final, frantic attempt of a man to come to grips with a phantom. Mr. Shapiro's Judaism really goes no deeper than the taunt of the anti-semite *(Jew! Jew! Jew!)* from which, to a large extent, it derives; his mystical strivings and watered-down Freudianism are the external-trappings of a spirit which is empty of any true or meaningful Jewishness. There is a desperate quality to his outlandish speculations on "The Jew" in the abstract, as if he hoped his words could breathe life into a dead symbol. However, as Mr. Shapiro puts it in his poem, appropriately titled "Jews": *The name is immortal but only the name... and ever and ever a blow on our heart like a fist.*

The poems themselves are no more convincing. They offer us the pitiful crumbs of an attenuated, lifeless and almost completely external Jewishness. There are, first of all, the inevitable paraphernalia of the third-generation American Jew — the revered and sentimentalized grandparents: *I saw my honor's paradox:/Grandpa, the saintly Jew, keeping his beard/In difficult Virginia...; My grandmother moves to my mind in contest of sorrow/... Or at ragged book bent in Hebrew prayer.* Then the offended adolescent and social protest group: *The dirty word hops in the cage of the mind... Terrified, the small boy...; To hurt the Negro and avoid the Jew/In the curriculum...* ("University"). Next, the occasional poems: *When I think of the liberation of Palestine,/. When my heart conceives the great black English line...* ("Israel"); *Immigrant God, you follow me;/You go with me, You are a distant tree...* ("The 151st Psalm," written to commemorate the tri-centenary of the first Jewish landing in America). Finally, like a *leitmotif* running through all the poems, — the impurgable guilt of the Jew as the Christ-killer: *Our name is impaled in the heart of the world on a hill/Where we suffer to die by the hands of ourselves, and to kill;... Speak of the evil myth no more/Of one who harried Jews on his way/Saying,* Go faster...

It is instructive to compare the ranting and roaring of the introduction, and the weak, tepid Jewishness of most of the verse, with a poem written 15 years ago. "The Synagogue" is overly didactic and much too long, but it is a sane, sober and eloquent defence of Jewish scepticism and earthiness.

Our wine is wine, our bread is harvest bread
That feeds the body and is not the body.
Our blessing is to wine but not the blood
Nor to sangreal the sacred dish. We bless
The whiteness of the dish and bless the water
And are not anthropophagous to him.

Apparently this philosophical naturalism and rejection of dogma has not been enough to satisfy the poet's longing for positive identity and certitude. Along with the formalized poems of complaint, self-pity and rhetoric, and the grab-bag quality of his more recent "Jewish" poems *(The sky stretches its flawless canopy/Blue as the blue silk of the Jewish flag/Over the valley and out to sea... I love you first because your face is fair,/Because your eyes Jewish and blue...)*, a new note has lately been sounded: a note of coy flirtation with the certainties and securities of Catholicism. Poetically, Mr. Shapiro has always been more successful with Christian than Jewish themes — a poem called "Washington Cathedral" is one of the best in the present book — and there is no doubt that his feeling of profound guilt and responsibility for the death of Christ lies at the core of his Jewish "obsession." Perhaps these circumstances help us understand why Mr. Shapiro, in both the literary and personal senses, seems about to become a Christian poet.

The new tone first appears clearly in this volume in a poem called "The Crucifix in the Filing Cabinet":

Out of the drawer that rolls on hidden wheels
I drew a crucifix with beaded chain,
Still new and frightened-looking and absurd.
I picked it up as one picks up a bird...

The obvious symbolic confrontation is made by dropping the cross into a phylactery bag:

Thought tangled with thought and chain with chain,
Till time untie the dark with greedy look,
Crumble the cross and bleed the leathery vein.

Time has not taken so long after all, for the flirtation game becomes suddenly serious in "The Convert" (on the whole, the most successful poem in this collection, and certainly the crucial one).

Deep in the shadowy bethel of the tired mind,
Where Spooks and death lights ride, and Marys, too...
The Man surrenders reason to the ghost
And enters church, via the vestry room.

VICTORY OF UNINTELLIGENCE

THE poem is obviously autobiographical, but it is so laden with irony, and so determined to give all the pros and cons, that it is difficult to know whether Mr. Shapiro has yet submitted to what he himself calls the "victory of unintelligence." My guess is that if he has not yet entered by way of the vestry, he is only a step or two away from the door. And when he goes in, he will be carrying his crucifix in a phylactery bag, for *As everyone knows... a Jew who becomes a Catholic remains a Jew.* The riddles of the introduction are now soluble: "background of Nothing," "Judaism is the minimum religion," "primitive ego of the human race," etc. Mr. Shapiro is having his cake and eating it too, and the publication of this retrospective collection, with its elaborate introduction and notes, must represent for him a kind of summing-up in preparation for a new life-stage. Perhaps instead of "Poems," however, the book would have been better named "The Last Will and Testament of a Jew."

There is a curious illusion current among many people in Israel — particularly among the younger generation, which is about 30 years behind any realistic appraisal of the Galut — that the American Jew has isolated himself within the self-imposed walls of a ghetto. In fact, as I hope these two articles on American Jewish Literature have served to show, no picture of the Jew in the U.S. could be further removed from the real situation. The American Jew, and particularly the intellectual, is faced with a dilemma diametrically opposed to that of breaking out of the ghetto — this was accomplished many years ago, and the door was locked behind him. Once outside and accepted by the community the pressures to conform are enormous. (The popular Jewish writer is at present creating America's literary stereotypes: all-but-completely deracinated Jews, of course). The American Jew is concerned with preserving his collective identity; his problem is how to make his birthright more than the memory of pious grandparents, or the exotic joy of a corned beef sandwich and a sour pickle.

The serious writer who attempts to face this problem directly walks a dangerous tightrope between his own special personal experience as a Jew in America and his group's increasing tendency to lose its individual characteristics and merge into the faceless mass which surrounds it. Karl Shapiro has all but disappeared into the abyss below, and his kit-bag of "Jewish" qualities is not far behind him. Other writers face a similar danger in trying to mythicize their Jewish experience by blowing it up to a heroic-sized image. The result lacks any connection with reality, and is an unintentional parody on things Jewish. It is only those few writers (in our time, Saul Bellow and Bernard Malamud — both notably second generation) who have been faithful to the richness and uniqueness of Jewish life in America, its doubts and uncertainties, its humanity and humour — it is only these few who have enriched our vision of the American Jew, and deserve to be called artists. It is they, and those who follow in their footsteps, who will someday perhaps create a true Jewish Literature in the United States.

HIROSHIGE I (1797-1858): Fujikawa Gorge in Snow, Japanese colour print. From the current exhibition of Far Eastern Art from the collection of Jacob Pins, at the Bezalel National Museum.

NIGHT

By David Rokeah

snuff the candle.
let the darkness
inscribe its claims
on chalk cliffs.
in hiding,
wait the delaying hour
which will acclaim your songs
like the sea hailing
ships on the reef.

snuff the candle —
and do not pray
for a hastened end.
turn to the slope
where GOD is kissing the darkness
that holds the white edges of sea
retreating from the pier of night.

TRANSLATED BY M. BENAYA

Biography of B.G.

By W. Z. LAQUEUR

BEN-GURION. The Biography of an Extraordinary Man. By Robert St. John. 336 pp. New York. Doubleday & Co. $3.95.

LIKE some other statesmen, David Ben-Gurion has become a national leader late in life.

His great hour came during World War II; like Churchill and de Gaulle, Ben-Gurion thrives on national emergencies. It was, of course, owing to him, his vision, tenacity and single-mindedness, more than that of any other individual, that the Jewish state came into being in 1948.

This vision does not extend to such prosaic issues as questions of administration and problems of economics. If Israel were a state like others, it is possible that the country would have dispensed with Ben-Gurion's services soon after 1948 as the British people voted Winston Churchill out of office in 1945. But the history of Israel until fairly recently was one chain of emergencies and crises; with one short interruption when he resigned to join the Sde Boker *kibbutz* Ben-Gurion has been in power ever since the state was founded, and his mark is on all its achievements.

* * *

MR. ST. JOHN, who has written on Israel before, has now produced an eminently readable, imaginative and on the whole accurate biography. It contains most of the Ben-Gurion stories said to be true, and some that probably are not, but all make excellent reading. It does not contain strikingly new and profound insights: it is a study of the man and his character rather than an investigation of his ideas and the other sources of his behaviour.

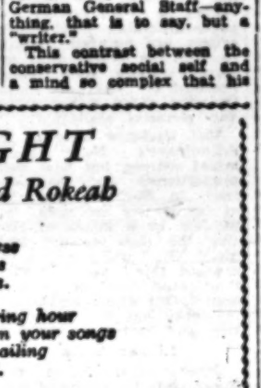
Ben-Gurion, despite outwardly propitious appearances, is not an easy subject for the biographer. He has no small talk, and his sense of humour is notoriously one-sided. His interest in classical studies and philosophy (which also came comparatively late in life) may be extraordinary but it hardly makes good copy. He has had few intimate friends in his life, seldom established close personal contact, and probably never unburdened himself entirely to a soul.

Mr. St. John writes:

"Ben-Gurion's reaction to people and events are often spontaneous and warm, but they are rarely personalized. If (his wife) Paula tells him that So-and-so has just had a baby, he is likely to say with great sincerity: 'Good. Another strong Israeli to help build the country.'"

Many of Ben-Gurion's likes, dislikes and inclinations are here set down: He thinks shaking hands a "barbarian habit"; he can be "stubborn as an army mule"; "casual conversation annoys him"; his favorite characters, living and dead, "are men and women with dedication: zealots, searchers after something. He dislikes mediocrity, and takes little interest in people who are primarily concerned with money, food, houses, automobiles . . . He lives every moment for the cause."

Altogether, Mr. St. John has very well succeeded in retracing the story of his hero from Plonsk in 1889 to the very recent past — the International Bible Quiz in Jerusalem in the summer of 1958. It is essentially a story of personal loyalty and passionate conviction. What makes Ben-Gurion a great man and outstanding leader is the very rare combination of intellectual capacity, vision and toughness.



BEN-GURION

He is unlike the Communist (or Fascist) image of a European Liberal or Democratic Socialist who, according to this image, should be weak, undecided, a failure in times of crisis. Ben-Gurion can be less uncompromising and more adaptable when necessary than many of his colleagues. Against the strongest internal opposition he advocated the partition of Palestine in 1937, and he came out in favour of a retreat from Sinai and Gaza after the recent war with Egypt.

He is reported to have said at the time of a recent government crisis in Israel (over the purchase of arms from Western Germany): "If you offer me a choice between all the ideals in the world, glorious as they may be, and the security of Israel, I will unhesitatingly choose the latter." This kind of sentiment is unlikely to appeal to Liberals. Ben-Gurion, if challenged, would probably answer that in a hostile world liberal sentiments were unfortunately not enough to save five million Jews from destruction—nor would they save Israel now.

These arguments and counter-arguments could be the subject of long debate. So could Ben-Gurion himself. Some think he has proved the greatest Jewish statesman since King David; others consider his policy potentially disastrous. Most agree that he is a great man.

SAFE, BUT SUBVERSIVE WITHIN

By Alfred Kazin

THE IRONIC GERMAN: A Study of Thomas Mann, by Erich Heller. Atlantic-Little, Brown. $6.

I ONCE saw Thomas Mann plain. It was in Hollywood, of all places; and of all things, it was at a wartime rally of "progressive" movie stars and "united front" scriptwriters. John Garfield was an usher, and I found myself sitting next to Thomas Mann. He told me how much he liked movies, and I soon discovered that the culture lovers who produced pictures at Paramount and M-G-M would solicitously send new films out to his house in Pacific Palisades. Tall, inexpressibly grave yet unmistakably arch, he hid his thoughts behind his well-known disguise: the German professor. The contrast with himself and the scene in hand was delicious. The businessmen who made movies all talked like intellectuals, and even tried to look like intellectuals, but the author of *Buddenbrooks, Death in Venice, The Magic Mountain*, and how many other lightly daemonic works of creative intelligence looked like a highly patrician bourgeois or the scholarly chief of the German General Staff—anything, that is to say, but a "writer."

This contrast between the conservative social self and a mind so complex that his real opinions were always elusive — this was Thomas Mann's situation, his strategy in human relations as well as in his books, and often enough the very theme of his novels, which in one guise or another are concerned with "ordinary," bourgeois, conservative men rising to the challenge of an utterly unsettling and unpredictable universe. Mann, the creative peer and contemporary of great experimental novelists like Proust and Joyce, is easier to read but actually harder to grasp through the external conventionality of his form and the heavy load of German philosophic apparatus. He is so continuously double-sided, so "safe" in manner and so subversive within, so much the pompous German pedant in his literary manner and in his substance so representative of his aesthetic, nihilist, decadent generation, that it is almost impossible to do justice to the range and elusiveness of his mind. Either one makes too much of only one side of him or one imitates his own tiresome Olympian irony, the suavely self-protective use to which he put his doubleness by effectively concealing his real opinions.

Genial Deceitfulness

PERHAPS no one but a European critic could do full justice to the complexity and genial deceitfulness of Thomas Mann's mind. American critics have often written acutely about him, but without full awareness of his marvellous imposture, his self-referring irony. Yet even European intellectuals, writing out of the full emotional vibration of what modern Germany has meant and done to the world, have either celebrated in Mann the conservative German decencies that Hitler hated or attacked in him the German pretentiousness that Hitler served. It is hard to see the many sides of Mann without taking sides, and Erich Heller's book, which brilliantly does the first, should interest American readers not only for its passionate defence of Mann but also because its intelligence, its emotion, and its learning represent unforgettably the debate of a cultivated European mind with itself.

Real Fatherland

ERICH Heller, now a professor of German in Wales, comes from Kafka's country—the German-speaking minority in old Bohemia who once were Austro-Hungarian, then Czechoslovakian, then German, and who have lived inside such a maze of national contradictions, have seen so many artificial political constructions destroyed, that the German language and the German intellectual tradition have come to seem their only real fatherland. "The background to my writing," Heller has said, "is the political and cultural catastrophes of this century, and my attachment to the things overtaken by them. My aims: to preserve the memory of the things I love, to be truthful to them..." His first book in English, a masterly study of German literary thought, was significantly titled *The Disinherited Mind;* his second, *The Hazard of Modern Poetry;* a key chapter in this book on Thomas Mann is called "The Conservative Imagination." Heller is a traditionalist first because he is a literary scholar and critic, with a deep and urgent sense of the norm to which contemporary works are to be joined or compared; it is probably impossible to be a literary scholar at all — concerned with the development of literary forms, with the analogy between books — without a deep sense of tradition. But Heller is not a conservative in the native, deeply rooted sense in which Thomas Mann seems to him to be one; Heller is a writer who feels himself "disinherited," exposed to "hazard," looking for "order." And it is precisely this urgency, the civilised but remarkably intense commitment to "order" — which, he once wrote, "is neither behind us nor before us. It is, or it is not" — that gives his writings their extraordinary web of cultural detail, their moving quality of invocation, and, above all, remarkably so for a man writing in an adopted language, their pith and style.

Ideas and Values

THE best side of Heller's writing is the fact that he recalls the essentially philosophical nature of literary criticism when it is not shop talk written by poets, dramatists, and novelists. Literary criticism is technical only when it illuminates a technique that one practices oneself; nobody can "explain" what makes a book good, or even what a book wholly is, least of all if he cannot write a book like it. A critic like Heller not only makes no pretensions to that phony *explication de texte* which has fooled so many half-literate American undergraduates into thinking that talk about "metaphors" gets into a "work of art," but, standing on his own ground, he shows us that criticism is essentially speculative discourse concerned with ideas and values of life. The better the critic, the more he will contribute to our understanding of life in general; but he must do this in the critic's own way, solidly commenting on the text before him.

As a reader of Mann's works, Heller is superb. Anyone who appreciates criticism for the passionate intelligence it can display, who recognizes it as a classic form of literary activity, will derive great pleasure from this book. In its learning, its wit, its steadiness and ease of tone, in the gaiety and sharpness of its critical asides, it is not only exciting but, as only really seasoned and disciplined European writers can be, truly satisfying, for it stems from a European awareness of the difficulty and the tragedy — but also the satisfaction — of life when it is interpreted by the intelligence. Yet because Heller's book is written from so strong a personal emphasis on the importance of tradition, it seems to me to overvalue the externally "bourgeois," conventional *form* of Mann's thought over that purely mischievous and artistic side of him which represents the intelligence of Thomas Mann the novelist, not Thomas Mann the German thinker.

THOMAS MANN

This is a book on a novelist that has nothing to say about the novel as a general form. Heller has much to tell us about Mann's relationship to Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Wagner, *et al.*, but nothing about the lack of his relationship to Joyce, Proust, Lawrence. After all, Mann interests us in the outside world because he was not simply another heavy German thinker, but a superb novelist and storyteller. There have been so few writers in Germany wholly committed to the novel that Mann's genius in this form, though it can be demonstrably related to the dramatic side of Nietzsche or the literary side of Wagner, surely asks for some further explanation in itself. The "conventional" side of Mann's outward manner as a novelist (which he himself, no less than Dr. Heller, opposed to the great iconoclasts and experimentalists like Joyce) may be due simply to the lack of the novelistic tradition in German literature. Just as Kafka writes novels with the chilling simplicity of a man who has none to imitate, so Mann writes them with the ponderous complexity of a man imitating every literary form except the novel.

Story Within Story

MANN'S indebtedness to German philosophers and composers is indeed the story within the story of his life. To anyone brought up outside this German literary tradition, the fascination of Thomas Mann's career, ending in a whole series of extraordinary novels, is as complete as the sensation of being outside it. Just as German poets and composers seem to have more in common than, say, Beethoven has with Rossini, so in reading Heller's book our sense of this German tradition makes us feel that we are witnessing a cultural phenomenon that is not only complete in itself but which, in its union of philosophy and art, of religion and style, seems constantly to ache for the projection of its completed image.

Erich Heller's literary criticism is deeply grounded in the German tradition, even to the characteristic of being most deeply critical of it: he seems constantly to yearn for a world that no longer is, for "order" to be restored to a world that long ago lost it. This particular emphasis in Heller's work is not so very different from what one finds in German philosophy, music, criticism, and even fiction. In the German tradition, he seems to yearn for philosophical absolutes, he longs for "sense" to be restored to the world, though he bases himself entirely on a cultural (not a religious) tradition which is already full of the particular German sense of self-contradiction and inner conflict. In Heller's work there is a constant effort to reach beyond the "chaos" of modern literature to what, in the German tradition, is itself nothing but the felt "chaos" of modern thought, modern Germany. Perhaps it is this longing for an explicit spiritual solution, which reminds one of the entreaty in the last quartets of Beethoven and the last poems of Rilke, that explains why intellectuals in the German tradition find it difficult to take the novel seriously as a form in itself. For the genius of this form is precisely that it works against the explicit solution and even the "spiritual," when it is hugged too tightly.

Details of Life

MY objection is not that Heller wishes so urgently to make *sense* of the world, to return to a spiritual order, but that he may possibly exaggerate Thomas Mann's own desire to do so. I have the impression that Mann, more solidly rooted in the nineteenth century and the old bourgeois way of life, may have been concerned with the mundane side of life more than is Erich Heller, who attributes to Mann a religious quest that tells more about Heller than about Mann. The fact is that Mann's famous "irony" is not only a matter of eating one's cake and of having it too — from the plaudits of Hollywood producers in 1944 to those of East Germany in 1954 — but it is typical of the kind of solid taste for the details of life from which one writes novels. There is a degree of spiritual urgency that novelists need not make explicit. In the same way, Germany as a country meant literal and material things to Thomas Mann that the literary tradition of the German language cannot mean to Erich Heller in Wales.

(By arrangement with "The Reporter".)

Rilke's Ambiguity on Jews

IN an interesting article in the January number of "The Jewish Frontier" (N.Y.), Ilse Blumenthal-Weiss examines Rainer Maria Rilke's attitude to the Jews. It will be recalled that Miss Blumenthal-Weiss was the recipient of two letters from Rilke on Judaism and the Jews (Dec. 28, 1921 and April 25, 1922) which constitute the poet's chief statement on the subject, and which are famous for their sympathy and understanding.

R.M. RILKE

However, judiciously examining the whole of the letters and some unpublished material, Miss Blumenthal-Weiss comes to the conclusion that Rilke's attitude to the Jews was ambiguous, and tended to vary with the point of view and prejudices of his correspondent. Thus there are some nasty anti-Semitic statements about Franz Werfel, as well as admiration, in letters to the Princess von Thurn und Taxis-Hohenlohe. From some 200 unpublished letters between Rilke and Countess Sidonie Nadherny, now at Harvard University, the poet's double-dealing with Karl Kraus becomes evident. Though beginning with cordial references to Kraus, as the Countess's affection for Kraus became increasingly evident, so did Rilke's "concern."

In fact, it would seem clear that Rilke actually reversed the Countess's plans to marry Kraus by his implicit references to Kraus's Jewishness: "Of course, he, Rilke, has only pleasant memories of Kraus. He certainly is a good counsellor to his lady friend, an intellect that can exert a beneficial influence unless.... And now follow those chiselled *buts* and *nevertheless* and a reference to a 'last, ineradicable difference'....Kraus can at bottom be nothing but a stranger to her; his way of life and hers are completely different." Miss Blumenthal-Weiss points out that Rilke, who sympathized with the idea of Zionism, appears to have reserved his anti-Semitic remarks for assimilating Jews but was able to associate with those who affirmed themselves as conscious and proud Jews.

She corroborates this assumption by Rilke's little-known friendship for Angela Guttmann (whose first husband was Bronislav Huberman's brother), who, born into an old aristocratic Moravian family, became a convert to Judaism at the age of 18, and introduced Rilke to the world of pious old Jews that was dear to her. "He accompanied her on her visits to needy Jews, occasionally gave them alms, like his companion, spoke with them, stayed with them. At other times, inspired by Angela, he read the stories of Y.L. Peretz with great delight."

Miss Blumenthal-Weiss categorically denies the Jewishness of Rilke's mother, though she offers no more evidence against it than do those who take the opposite view.

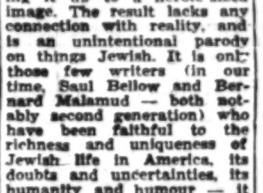
H.C.E.

Round the Bookshops

There were infiltrators in those days too, only they did not give them fancy names but simply called them robbers and murderers. Those were the days too, in the decade preceding the First World War, when our agriculture was in its infancy and every inch wrested from the barren country-side demanded a huge investment of energy, money, zeal and imagination. It was a hit-and-miss affair then and the early settlers had at their disposal only the last two qualities, but these in abundance.

Our story dates back to 1907 when Shimon David Yoffe landed at Jaffa from his native Bessarabia, determined to play his role in preparing the way for those who would arrive after him. He ran the entire gamut of the Eretz Yisrael experience, beginning with the tyro's struggle with the *turiya* (mattock) in the orange grove and then turning ploughman and planter in turn. Then he became a watchman in the Hashomer organization and did his stint in Galilee, at Ben Shemen and finally at Rehovot. He was slated to be one of the founders of Nahalal, but the bouts of hunger, hard physical labour and malaria had left their mark and he was unable to make the effort. His Shvili Basadeh עיבורי בשדה (My Path in the Field) takes us up to his service in the Jewish Legion.

That is his story. But ours begins with his assuming the editorship of Hassadeh, the monthly agricultural journal, which is now entering its fortieth year, which he served conscientiously and capably till his death in 1957. His Shomer experience stood him in good stead when he was called upon to organize the Tel Aviv Hagana. Agriculture as well as the embryo Jewish army lacked adequate Hebrew terminology and Yoffe did his best to fill that lack. A good many terms now used in farming and in Zahal are his invention.



"What I do between rounds is my business!"
R. Avag — N. Y. Times

Together with Shvili Basadeh, Hassadeh is offering a new edition of Yoffe's Hahakla'ut Halvrit Hak'duma b'Eretz Yisrael התקלאות העברית הקדומה בארץ ישראל (Ancient Jewish Agriculture in the Land of Israel) for IL4.

M.H.

Kafka Letters

A new collection of Franz Kafka's writings has just been published in the original German by Shocken Books, New York. Titled "Briefe," it contains letters by Kafka addressed to relatives, friends and publishers in the period from 1902 to 1924. The German edition will be followed by an English edition later this year.

Stamp of the Week

The 4-cent Oregon Statehood Centennial commemorative stamp which was placed on sale on February 14, 1959, at Astoria, Oregon, by the U.S. Post Office Department, symbolizes the end of the long overland trek of its original settlers. Robert Hallock, of Newton, Connecticut, designed the stamp, which emphasizes a rear view of an unhorsed covered wagon in the centre, with Mt. Hood to the right. The terrain slopes to the left, or west, meeting the Pacific Ocean. In the upper portion of the design, in dark Gothic lettering arranged in two lines, is "Oregon Statehood 1859-1959." In the sky, to the left of the wagon, is a white star, symbolizing Statehood. The new stamp, measuring 2.13 by 2.65 centimeters, arranged horizontally, is printed in a blue-green color in sheets of 50 electric-eye perforated and printed by the rotary process.

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East and West at Bezalel

TWO more fine exhibitions have opened at the Bezalel National Museum in addition to the present show of gouaches by young students. One is a collection of recent acquisitions, gifts of The Friends of the Museum in London. It spans three centuries, includes all mediums and a single piece of sculpture, an Epstein bust of his daughter, a beautifully modelled piece of character that is notable also for its thrust in every detail. Even the tiny pinnae at the side of the lower lip fall back into the line of the hair.

Outstanding also are two portraits by Cornelis Janssens, the soft glazing of which is worth comparing with the coarser technique of the broadly painted English Gentleman by an unknown English painter (over a century and half later). There are quite exquisitely painted flower pieces by Abraham Mignon, oil glazes over tempera with what was probably a damaar medium, painted not long after the Janssens — who, by the way, was a court painter to James I of England before going to the Hague.

Rowlandson Delightful

The English are few at Bezalel and the modest watercolours by Hearne, Holland, Palmer and Muller are also most welcome. The Rowlandson is surprisingly mild, but we like to think that he was at his best when not pushing his caricature too far: "A Going" is quite delightful. The Mark Gertler "Apple Pickers" is solidly drawn and to come up to date Jan Le Witt (one half of the well-known Lewitt-Him publicity combination) is represented with a well designed and pleasantly painted abstraction.

An interesting corner is that devoted to Moritz Daniel Oppenheim, who was born in the Hanau ghetto at the turn of the 19th century and was the first observant Jew to become an easel painter. There are hundreds of items in the bequest, oil sketches, drawings, watercolours, letters. Not unnaturally before the rise of the camera, the accent is on heads, where Oppenheim was clearly at his best, but the interest is chiefly historical; the little pencil portrait of Gdula Rothschild, matriarch of the banking dynasty, gives a wonderful idea of the woman.

Among the contemporaries is an abstraction by Avigdor Arikha, painted two years ago (and not at all what I am doing now, says he) quite abstract (a landscape?) with an interesting play of light, like sun in an after-rain mist, or the surface of an enamel mural. It is not a particularly large painting but it carries the whole length of the gallery. The temporary frame is unfortunate. Near it is a fine Dendal from his show last year.

Space precludes mentioning the many other acquisitions but a catalogue of some is available and the rest of the show is clearly marked.

Far East

IN the smaller gallery of the Bezalel is a selection of Far Eastern art, some of the recent additions to the amazing collection of Jerusalem artist Jacob Pins. As expected, most of them are Japanese woodcuts by major and minor masters, with a unifying reverence for ink on fine paper that only the Japanese can express, despite the fact that they are not all "first prints" from the "virgin" wood blocks. Outstanding are the Masanobus and the incredibly dovetailed construction of the Hokusai and Hiroshige (reproduced on Page III).

This time there are a number of Chinese works. The Ming *kakemono* is a trifle precious but some of the earlier watercolours (on silk) are a delight, particularly the river in the mountains, which no doubt influenced Hiroshige. I was personally at a loss to imagine how the orientals could arrive at such formalised yet realistic landscape until I saw Japan itself. Much of it really looks like the Hiroshige and there are provinces of China that make the silk paintings seem almost like photographs of the place... at first glance. The great easterners have of course carried their local inspiration to its logical conclusion. There is nothing disordered in any of the drawing or design here. No line, however small, is permitted unless it has some meaning as part of the construction. This lesson is the great legacy of their art and we must be grateful to Jacob Pins for giving students and the public a chance to share the pleasure and instruction of his fine collection.

MEIR RONNEN

New Life in Haifa Collective Show

AFTER a period in which the post-1948 progress of Haifa painting seemed to be slowing down, this year's annual Collective Exhibition at Chagall House again reveals a serious approach, vision and, in several instances, original ideas.

The trends of Israel painting until today are summed up in Meirowitz's fine gouache "Winter Landscape," an abstract which retains the essence of its initial inspiration. Concrete form is here reduced to a minimum in favour of soft colour harmonies. This manner can be followed up in two more figurative oils, Meir's "Bull and Bird" and Steingold's "Immigrants." Both these painters have come on considerably since their first exhibition.

Taking this style as a divide, you have, on the one hand, the denial of specific form, typified in Zallouk's dream-like blue "Landscape" (58) where form is only represented by a sharp contrast in colour. Then you encounter perhaps a slap-dash form as in the generous sweeping line and colour of Leibl's "Composition" (31) but devoid of polish (his sculpture shows a better control) or Odes' more sophisticated calligraphic watercolour landscapes, in decorative whiffs of line and colour, good when not overdone. The analysis cannot be taken further because ultimately most Haifa artists are naturally linear, to such an extent that an organic Haifa style might possibly be one of clean linearity, sharp colour areas and pictorial realism.

The tendency appears in Schlesinger's "Nude" from mixed sources, but how well proportioned and harmonised; in Shiffer's two oils of far greater contrasts, dependent on a knack of hitting the right colour; Slonim's "Girl" which may have reached this stage via Kisling; and Lavieh's "Landscape" (30) which ambitiously works out the theme of tree and gathering storm.

Linear Style

Other artists keep the linear style by well-tried methods in this country, like Shabat's deep blue "Still Life" and Mohar's "Acre," both Cubist in inspiration and both competent work of their kind. (Incidentally, Mohar's first venture into sculpture, "Man Kneeling," is a capable study in concave forms, executed, however, on too minute a scale). Itzkowitz's "Still Life" (8) develops his stippled oil effect with the added advantage of a striking contour. Grossbard's "Landscape" (actually an urban scene without a blade of grass) evinces what can be accomplished with his familiar tenements if only a little sky and some relief are provided. Witman's "Acre" combines the architectural and the Expressionist. Lamm has gone pedestrian this time, and the reasons for Nessaaty's new mode are entirely obscure to me at the moment. Meskall's clean-cut primitivism has found a very proper outlet in a study of shells, "Sea Life," and Citron appears with a richer imaginativeness than usual, particularly in the low-toned red "Pomegranates," whose composition and colour are good.

Every new collective exhibition brings changes of style among individual artists. Two interesting cases are Dror's *volte-face* from pleinairism to a Cubist "Still Life" (gouache), quite satisfactory but needs tidying up; and Kook's "Still Life" (oil), an attractive prismatic build-up of bottles, again Cubist inspired.

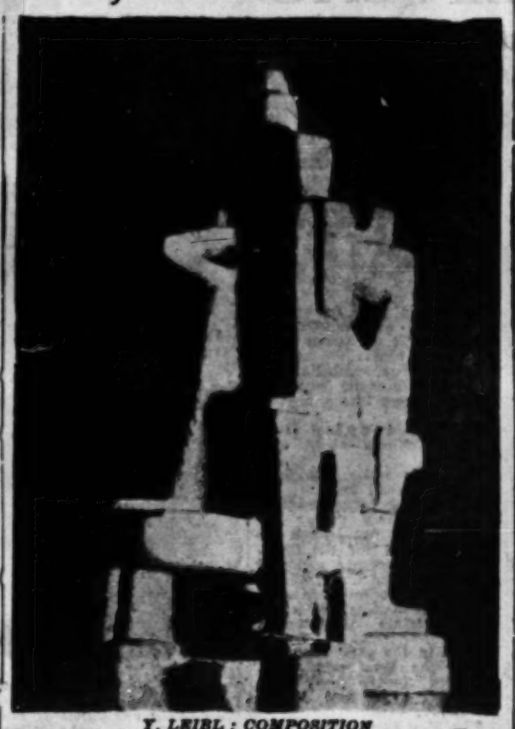
Vivid Yellow

Among other paintings, Sartani's vividly yellow "Horse and Cart" is certainly his best piece to date in composition, colour and feeling; for once this last would have been better communicated by a larger canvas. Nahor's two "Compositions" in a decorative frosted-glass style, Barii-Joel's "Nude" and Medzini's "Burano" are very capable pieces. Lieblich's "Mosque" is efficient in its naturalism and Shemi's "Composition" has an Oriental decorative air about it, reminiscent of her father's last period.

Some of the watercolours have already been mentioned. Ben-Menahem's gouache "Landscape" has an interesting red and Laufer's "Landscape" is delineated with a delicate spaciousness. Propost's "Railway Station" catches the relationship of grouped figures to building contours. Among the graphic work, Eri Glass presents a drawing, "The Balcony;" large forms slanted by a powerful diagonal rhythm. Weiss has a well-arranged woodcut, although the boats are slightly too foreshortened. Yaskil's drawing "Still Life" is as good as ever in his own special style of ink drawing ("Diet"); his second piece has been seen before, as has Bentwich-Mechenson's "Conversation." If an annual collective exhibition is to serve its purpose of giving critics and public an opportunity of assessing Haifa's fine art at that moment, it is essential that only previously unexhibited work be displayed.

Turning to the sculpture, Rimer's two storks in plaster gracefully coordinate rounded form and medium. How is one to classify the sculpture? Into the heroic, like Goldman's "Mr. Ben-Gurion" (sprayed bronze), Ashkenazi's massive strongly carved, stone "Head of an Eastern King" and Segal's totem pole of a "Had Gadya" built up on figures from the song? (This "Had Gadya" in wood felicitously blends two folklores into a valid sculpture). Or into the sturdily proportioned realism of Avret's "Nude" (also in wood) of a young girl, or into the Impressionism of Pitkin's "Head of a Galilee Girl"? In short, the sculpture is too varied to permit any representative classification.

H.



Y. LEIBL : COMPOSITION
From the Exhibition of Artists from Haifa and the North, at Chagall House, Haifa.

N.Y. TIMES PRINTS STEINHARDT WOODCUT

Howard Devree's review in the Art Section of the "New York Times" of February 8 has the following to say about Steinhardt's New York Exhibition, alongside a photograph of his woodcut "Street in Nahlat Ahim":

New Art Center Gallery has brought together more than sixty examples of Jakob Steinhardt's powerful woodcuts from 1923 to the present — early black-and-whites reminiscent of his Eastern European youth, of town life and types and Old Testament themes; and some of the later color woodcuts of Biblical themes and Palestinian scenes in which he has wisely kept his color low lest it interfere with his big striving forms.

All Steinhardt's work is characterized by compassion with poor bedevilled humanity, but there are a leavening courage and driving force. His "Hagar" stands like a pillar. The head of Job and the abstract background shapes together at may a first glance resemble a rugged rocky seacoast, until the head emerges in strength and dignity. And Judean landscapes bring home to the observer the tasks of the pioneers.

New' Gauguin Discovered

JOHN Cowles of Minneapolis discovered he owned a double art treasure when he loaned a painting to the Chicago art institute for its current Gauguin show, which goes on to New York's Metropolitan Museum on March 29.

When Cowles, President of the "Minneapolis Star and Tribune" and chairman of the Board of the Des Moines Register and Tribune Co., loaned a Gauguin pastel, "Tahitian Woman," to the exhibition, he asked Harold Joachim, the Institute's curator of prints and drawings, to have the work taken off its warped backing, and remounted.

Joachim had the work done by an expert in art restoration. On the back of the painting he found several pencil drawings showing an aged Tahitian woman sitting dejectedly with head in hands.

The back also contained a sketch of the woman's tattooed hand and arm, and the head of a much younger woman. The head was outlined by pin holes, leading to speculation that Gauguin planned to remove it and use it on another paper or canvas.

The exhibit was gathered from works loaned by museums and private collectors around the U.S. One work, Gauguin's "Day of the God," is alone worth $250,000.

(U.P.)

CORRECTION

In the review of the exhibition "Ten Years of Israel Sculpture" which appeared on this page on Feb. 20, the metal "Mosquito" and "Fish" should have been recorded as the works of Mr. Ed Haymann and not as given.

Maxim Cinema
Tel Aviv
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★ GLYNIS JONES
in
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Coming soon to the Peer Cinema, Haifa, and Orion, Jerusalem
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FOR ADULTS ONLY

German Designs Cinetarium

HAMBURG (N.A.N.A.).—A WEST German documentary film producer, Adalbert Baltes, has developed a three-dimensional, 360-degree system of film production, designed to do for Hollywood stars approximately what a planetarium does for the celestial variety.

Called the "Cinetarium," Baltes' hall is circular, its dome-shaped walls forming the film screen. The film is projected around the audience and into the overhead dome.

Patrons sit in swivel chairs, swivelling to follow the action. "The spectator is always in the centre of action," explains Baltes. "At an auto race, cars will skid around him. At a ballet, the dancers surround him in a shooting scene, he will be right in the middle."

Baltes' claims for "Cinetarium" seem fantastic, but his system is technically simple. The Hamburg film producer has adapted the principle of aerial photography to the cinema screen.

Photographed from Ball

A silver ball is hung above the scene to be photographed, the ball reflecting the surrounding scene. The cameraman photographs vertically under the ball, catching the reflected scene.

The negative is projected similarly. The film is then fed into a projector sunk in the centre of the cinema floor. The "Screen" is a silvercoated half-sphere. The film is projected onto the sphere, which reflects the photographed scene against the theatre's dome-shaped walls.

To enhance what Baltes calls Cinetarium's "Spatial realism," stereophonic sound is provided through eight or more microphones spotted around the theatre.

Baltes' system uses a single camera and conventional movie projector. Any size film may be used, with 65-millimetre recommended.

Cinetarium's inventor concedes that he faces two apparently insurmountable short-range obstacles: dome-shaped movie houses would have to be constructed; and film production techniques would have to be revamped radically.

But Baltes is banking on time. "After all," he notes, "the principles of Cinemascope and Cinerama were worked out in the 1920's."

in the groove

Bernstein Opera

THE Modern Opera Series, released by M.G.M. Records, presents Leonard Bernstein's "Trouble in Tahiti," an opera in seven scenes, short enough to go on one 12" disc, with the words (also by Bernstein) all printed on the cover.

This short opera, requiring only two singers and a trio like a Greek chorus in the background, gives a few glimpses of nice suburban people who are still in love with each other but have lost their mutual understanding and open confidence. In a few lines Bernstein describes his characters, the surroundings, the atmosphere, the problems, and there is nothing superfluous or repetitive. The music fits marvellously into the proceedings, the strong and lively score being perfectly executed by the M.G.M. Orchestra under Arthur Winograd.

The singers, Beverly Wolff as Dinah and David Atkinson as Sam, are the original interpreters of the parts over NBC-TV and in the New York City Centre revival. They give a most convincing performance, marvellously supported by the trio, which actually gets the nicest music to sing throughout the compact action. Bernstein's music has strong appeal beyond the boundaries of the United States, and the whole thing will grow on you with every hearing.

Nahal Show

TAKEN from the Nahal production, *Tsarich Lihyot* (One has to live), these eight songs present the mixture as before: some comedy and some sentimental tunes, interpreted by youngsters in the army with good humour and feeling as the situation demands, but all well-rehearsed and of acceptable standard.

Yeheskel Mohar wrote the apt lyrics of all the songs but number three, which Haim Hefer produced; the music is by Zarai, Wilensky, Argov and Seltser. There are some striking similarities in some of them to music we have heard before. One sounds like the famous "Dudu" in a transcription by Kurt Weill, two are written like old Plantation songs, one is in the style of the Golden Gate Quartet or the Mills Brothers, and the rest resembles older army troupe tunes, but it would probably be asking too much of harassed song writers to expect more originality. There are also many spots where melody and lyrics are not adapted to each other. Still, the presentation is good and the record worthwhile.

Y.B.

West Side Story

ANOTHER side of America is revealed in "West Side Story," a Jerome Robbins production, also with music by Leonard Bernstein. A Columbia Masterworks release, it contains all the relevant music of this great hit show. To understand this success, one should, of course, bring the music as preserved on the disc into focus together with the scenery, the acting, the choreography and all the trappings which make a hit a hit in America. The musical has gang warfare, a love story across the lines (thank Will Shakespeare for inventing that plot!), sentimental love songs and plenty of slang and fights —there are three murders on stage. The music fits in well, although Bernstein is more interesting in the numbers that are rhythmically conceived. The vocalists are not all singers — stage considerations are probably more important than musical ones — but altogether the production gives one a look into a rather morbid part of the American scene, peppered with good rhythm and sugared with sentimental ballads in the best tradition. Kol Yisrael recently presented an excellent arrangement of the show by Michael Ohad.

If you cannot get these discs in the shops, go to the USIS Records Lending Libraries (in Jerusalem on Mamillah Road, in Tel Aviv at 30 Bialik Street), where you can borrow them—free of charge —as well as other interesting discs of jazz, opera and everything in between.

Radio Review

Yugoslav Winner Impresses

A SIMPLE folk tale, rich in symbols and pervaded with mysticism, won the radio prize for Yugoslavia in last year's Prix Italia Competition. This play, "The Bird," by Alexander Obranovich, was broadcast in Hebrew in Monday evening's "Curtain Up" programme.

Despite its simplicity, the play (produced by Lea Porat) had an ineffable quality which kept us absorbed throughout the entire 20 minutes. Not only did we follow every word with sympathy and understanding for the old man who senses the epitome of beauty in the blue-winged bird flying in the clear blue sky; but through the sensitive acting of Zalman Laviush and Rachel Marcus we could almost see the bird, soaring down to earth and when just about to perch close to the cage, being threatened by the vulture, the symbol of death. The old people's longing to catch the bird expressed their belief that so long as they held the bird in their hands and it lived, they would hold the elixir of life.

We could not help comparing this prize-winning play with Israel's entry to the Competition — "The Dead Sea Scrolls," edited and directed by Yaakov Ben Herzl and Dr. Yaakov Licht, and presented by Dr. Yigael Yadin. This semi-documentary and semi-dramatized story of the Qumran Sect also had simplicity and the choice of material was good on the whole. However, the main shortcoming was its lack of tension and its inability to sustain the listener's interest throughout its 50 minutes. Even the electronic music, so aptly used, could not save it.

In "The Bird" Zalman Laviush, who played the part of the 70-year-old man, compelled the listener to follow him through his reveries of days gone by. Rachel Marcus, the devoted wife who so wanted to share the bird with her husband, played her part with great feeling, although she sounded too sprightly to be only a few years younger than the old man. Avraham Ben Yosef slightly overplayed his role as the neighbour who shatters the old people's hopes by shooting the bird, and scoffs at their dream which proves to be nothing but a black raven.

The background music was played by Misha Appelbaum on the *dobra*.

Time for Change

KOL Yisrael's announcement last week that its broadcasting hours will be extended in April, is welcome news. The radio plays an important part in Israel, since besides entertaining, it also serves as an educational influence on the lives of its citizens.

The first addition under this new scheme is to be on Friday evenings, when Kol Yisrael will broadcast till midnight instead of 11 p.m. It will be interesting to see just how the broadcasting service will utilize this extra hour. For, if Kol Yisrael does not intend to put on a programme of special interest in the additional time, then perhaps the only persons to gain from the change will be the Kol Yisrael staff, who will presumably get extra wages for overtime.

Friday evening is the peak listening time of the week, when the best possible entertainment should be presented. But if we glance through that evening's programme we find that there is no attempt to make provision for this. The only programme which attracts the listener to sit down and give it his full attention is that presented at eight p.m. — "Perhaps Tomorrow," "Courtroom," "Portrait of an Artist" and others. The classical concert at 9.15 p.m. has many fans, but few actually concentrate on listening, and they like to hear it as a background to some other activity. As it is, most radios are switched off at 10.30 p.m. when that cacophony which purports to be Israel folk dance music blares through the loudspeaker for half an hour, utterly destroying any bliss induced by the classical concert.

Kol Yisrael must review its Friday evening programme when it implements the extension, and give at least one more item which will attract the listener. Perhaps presenting "Curtain Up" or some other dramatic programme at 9.30, followed by the classical concert to take up the rest of the broadcast, would be a good idea. Or perhaps some good foreign entertainment programme would be in place.

S.K.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING

"Round Table" (Sun. 8.00); I.P.O. Concert: "Falstaff", first selection (Sun. 8.30); "Curtain Up"; "The Treasurer" by Sholom Aleichem (Mon. 9.30); Tel Aviv Jubilee Municipal Council Session broadcast from the Municipality (Tues. 6.30); Kol Yisrael Orchestra Concert; Handel's Overture, "Esther", Psalms by Honnegar, Orgad and Boscovitch, Ravel's "Tombeau de Couperin", Schubert's "Tragic" Symphony (Tues. 8.00); Peter Frye's "Face to Face" (Thurs. 9.30); "Felix and the Passion", Programme marking the 150th anniversary of the birth of Felix Mendelssohn (Fri. 6.00); Concert: Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 1; Mozart: Piano Concerto in B-flat-major; Stravinsky: Divertimento "Le Baiser de la Fee" (Fri. 9.30); "Three in a Boat" — rebroadcast (Sat. 11.15); Opera: Suetana: "The Secret", Act One (Sat. 4.30); Readings from Sholem Aleichem (Sat. 8.45).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 968, 39.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R) 6.37 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.
11.06 a.m. Popular Concert: Rossini: Overture "The Journey to Rheims"; Grieg: Piano Concerto in A-minor, opus 16 (Soloist: Arthur Rubinstein); Saint-Saens: "Phaeton," Symphonic Poem; Moussorgsky: "Night on the Bare Mountain." 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 13.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 2.45 Where to Go? 1.30 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.
3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 in E-flat-major, ("Eroica"), op. 55 (Conductor: Otto Klemperer). 6.00 Literary Quiz ed. by S. Rosen. 6.25 Light Music. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.30 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "Man's Life" —programme on Sholom Aleichem, ed. by Y. Ben-Heral. 8.45 Albert Schweitzer (organ). 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Schuman: Prelude, Scherzo and Finale, opus 82, played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Kletzki: Elgar: Cello Concerto in E-minor, opus 85, played by Paul Tortelier with the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent; Hindemith: "Nobilissima Visione," Suite for Orchestra, played by the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by the Composer. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services & Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Ibert: Flute Concerto (Soloist: Julius Baker); Mozart: Serenade No. 1 in D, K.100 (conductor: Arthur Winograd). 9.30 Light Music. 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.15 "On Writers and Books," ed. by E. Hamenahem. 10.45 Popular Concert: Haydn: Cello Concerto in D, opus 101 (Soloist: Enrico Mainardi). 11.15 "Curtain Up." 12.15 Requests. 12.50 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.
3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.30 Opera: Verdi: "Falstaff," part 1 (Conductor Arturo Toscanini). 5.35 "Art and Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Bruckner: Quintet in F-major, played by the Tel Aviv Quartet (Breuer, Carmi, Steinberg & Brogman), with Viola Yellin-Hacohen (2nd Viola). 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka: Jewish Religious Education in England (Programme recorded in England). 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yehezkel, Chaps 41 & 42. 9.10 Sport. 9.35 Our Political Front — Talk by H. Berger. 9.55 New Records of Light Music. 9.55 Concert by the Kol Israel Orchestra. Hans Heskemans: "Primavera" (Conductor: Ariel Zemanek); Lukas Foss: Oboe Concerto (Soloist: George Hasa, Conductor: George Singer); Howard Swanson: Sinfonia Breve (Conductor: Richard Korn). 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 202.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.
Tomorrow: 6.00 Music from Movies. 6.30 "Raton Up" — Tunes by Leroy Anderson played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Fiedler. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: **Today:** 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malka.
Programme to the U.K.: **Today:** 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 235 & 285 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Unger, Mozart & Schubert. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1005" — At your request. 10.00 Dance Music.
Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.30 "Concerto": Bruch: Concerto for Violin & Orchestra in B-minor. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCAST (19.66, 16.56, 13.92, 13.82 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: **Today and Tomorrow:** 9.00-11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 468 M.): **Today:** 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 "Roundabout." 4.45 Light Music. 7.00 News & Commentary. 7.15 Popular Classics. 10.00 Orchestral Concert. 11.00 News. **Tomorrow:** 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. The Billy Cotton Band Show. 4.30 Broadcast to Schools. 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Late Night in London. 11.00 News.

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, March 7, 1959.

ARMON Tel. 4648
The most thrilling climax ever to hit the screen
TIME LIMIT
RICHARD WIDMARK
RICHARD BASEHART
Not recommended for CHILDREN UNDER 18

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Satur., Sun., Mon.
CHIEF CRAZY HORSE
Cinemascope Technicolor
VICTOR MATURE
SUSAN HALL
Tues., Wednes., Thurs.
Technicolor
SON OF SINDBAD
DALE ROBERTSON
SALLY FORREST
2 perfs nightly: 6.45, 9

ORLY Tel. 81088
HAIFA PREMIERE
ABANDON SHIP
TYRON POWER
MAY ZETTERLING
2 perfs nightly: 6.45, 9

ORAH Tel. 4017
FERNANDEL and TOTO
in
La Loi C'est La Loi
Full of laughter and humour

AMPHITHEATRE
ISRAEL PREMIERE
JULIETTE GRECO
RICHARD TODD
in
Naked Earth
A 20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope

ATZMON Tel. 3003
Sissi die junge Kaiserin (2. Teil)
(SISSI THE YOUNG EMPRESS) (2nd part)
In Glorious Colour
ROMY SCHNEIDER
KARLHEINZ BOEHM

MIRON Tel. 3003
20 Rehov Hanevi'im,
in Atzmon Cinema building
Opening Shortly

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings: DANA ANDREWS
LINDA CRISTAL
COMANCHE
Cinemascope

ORION Tel. 4020
4th Week
CHARLES CHAPLIN in
THE GREAT DICTATOR

PEER Tel. 2232
Paramount Pictures present the greatest musical story ever told
ST. LOUIS BLUES
with: Nat-King-Cole, Ertha Kelth, Ella Fitzgerald, Mahalia Jackson
Song hits in Negro fashion, fascinating story, unforgettable Blues

MORIAH Tel. 81477
ALL MINE TO GIVE
Technicolor
GLYNIS JOHNS
CAMERON MITCHEL

MAY Tel. 2836
Fear Strikes Out
Starring:
ANTHONY PERKINS
KARL MALDEN
In VistaVision

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays: 6.45 & 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Starting Saturday, March 7, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4629
For Adults Only
TIME WITHOUT PITY
Starring: Michael Redgrave, Ann Todd
High tension drama

EDEN Tel. 3629
3rd Week
THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
starring:
YUL BRYNNER
MARIA SCHELL
CLAIRE BLOOM
FOR ADULTS ONLY
Saturday: 6.15, 8.45
Weekdays: 2.15, 6.15, 8.45
Also today, Friday at 3 p.m.

3rd Week
Michael Todd's
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS
Saturday: 6, 9
Other days: 5, 8.30
Spec. Mat. Sun., at 10.30

ORNA Tel. 4733
Cinemascope — Color de Luxe
Darryl F. Zanuck presents the thrills of a lifetime
The Roots of Heaven
Errol Flynn — Juliette Greco
Trevor Howard

RON TEL. 3104
3rd Week
Ingrid Bergman
Cary Grant
in the picture of the year
Warner Bros.
INDISCREET
Technicolor-Vistavision
Hebrew, English subtitles
Also Sunday, at 10.30 a.m. and today (Friday) at 3 p.m.

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
3rd Week
Evenings only
The finest Russian film in years
THE CRANES ARE FLYING
Starring the unforgettable
TATYANA SAMOILOVA
Matinees:
REPRISAL

ORION Tel. 2914
Find about the secret life of men!
Will any Gentleman..?
(Technicolor)
A hilarious British Comedy
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ZION HALL
Shirley Booth, Anthony Quinn
Shirley Maclaine
Earl Holliman
at their magnificent best in a powerful, daring and realistic drama
HOT SPELL
For adults only
Today at 3 p.m. TOSCA

TEL OR Tel. 3570
LUIGI PIRANDELLO'S
story of adventure and romance of a governess —
VESTIRE GLI IGNUDI
Starring: Eleonora Rossi Drago, Pierre Beauvoir
A Steiner Film
For Adults Only

Commencing Saturday, March 7, 1959

EDISON Tel. 4056
Volunteers undertake a dangerous mission "To hell with orders... we attack"
Suicide Battalion
Starring
Michael Connors, Joan Ashley
Russ Bender, Jewish Lain
Today, Friday, at 2.30:
The Old Man and the Sea

STUDIO Tel. 4055
The wonderful Italian
Every Day is a Holiday
Starring
Sophia Loren
Silvana Mangano
Vittorio de Sica
Hebrew, English subtitles

ALLENBY 9th Week
A new King's hero
DANNY KAYE
CURD JURGENS
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
Saturday: 7 and 9.30
Daily: 3.30, 7 and 9.30

ARMON DAVID
2nd Week
A superb British production
EDDIE ALBERT
PAUL MASSAY
ORDERS TO KILL

CHEN Tel. 26857
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Side-splitting laughter in Court!
BROTHERS IN LAW
with IAN CARMICHAEL
RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH
JILL ADAMS
TERRY THOMAS
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.15

EDEN 3rd Week
FARID EL ATRASH
MARIAM FAHR EL DIN
Love Letter
2.30, 6.45, 8.45

ESTHER
DEBORAH KERR
JOHN KERR
LEIF ERICKSON
Tea and Sympathy
in colour
FOR ADULTS ONLY

Cinema GAT
5th Week
Romy Schneider
so wonderful in Arthur Schnitzler's
CHRISTINE
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.15
Cinema MAYBE
ROSANO BRAZZI
GLYNIS JONES
in a romantic British comedy
LOSER TAKES ALL
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15

MOGRABI 5th Week
William Holden
Sophia Loren
Trevor Howard
THE KEY
Based on the best-seller "Stella," by Jan Hartog
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

MIGDALOR
The Trapp Family
HANS HOLT
starring RUTH LEUWERIK

OPHIR
To mark the 10th Jubilee of THE OPHIR CINEMA
The greatest of French films
LES MISERABLES
based on Victor Hugo's classic novel
Technirama — Technicolor
2 perfs. daily: at 6, 8
Mat. 2 perfs.: at 3.45, 9.30
CORNA FILM

ORION 3rd Week
From the novel by Herman Wouk
GENE KELLY
NATALIE WOOD in
Marjorie Morningstar
in Warnercolor
3.30 — 7 — 9.15

PEER
Rehov Weizmann
Buses 1, 4, 5 — Tel. 28000
SEA-WIFE
with JOAN COLLINS
RICHARD BURTON
Adventurous — Suspenseful

SHDEROTH 2nd Week
MARTINE CAROL
MISCHA AUER
in a sparkling and hilarious comedy
NATHALIE
Directed by
CHRISTIAN JAQUE

TAMAR
ROSSANO PODESTA
CORINE CALVERT
ANTONIO CIFARIELLO
LE REGAZZE DE SAN FREDANO
(The Girls of San Frediano, Florence)
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15

TCHELET 4th Week
M.G.M. presents
HIGH SCHOOL CONFIDENTIAL
Russ Tamblyn
Mamie Van Doren
FOR ADULTS ONLY
Saturday: 5.45, 7.30, 9.30

YARON
ALAN LADD
SHELLEY WINTERS
The reckless war of North-West Mounted "Red Jackets" Police against hordes of wild Indians
Saskatchewan

ZAMIR
Incognito
with Eddie Constantine

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.
Beginning on Saturday night, March 7, 1959.

TEL-AVIV Cinema
INGRID BERGMAN 4th Week
The Greatest Actress of the Year in
THE INN of the SIXTH HAPPINESS
with: Curd Jurgens, Robert Donat
Today: 2.15. Sat. 6.45, 9.30. Weekdays: 2.15, 6.45, 9.30
Owing to the length of the film patrons are kindly requested to be punctual. The only centrally-heated hall in Tel Aviv. Dan Transport assured after the second performance

The French-Italian Comedy 2nd WEEK
LES JEUNES MARIS
Five young couples, full of life and passion, ask themselves whether it is worthwhile to marry young.

CANNES PRIZE 1958